The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 9. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1897. NO. 2

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M		A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00		2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25		4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50		.....
Baltimore.....	11.50	4.55	.....	.....	12.00		.....

	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly
	A.M	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville.....	....	8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport.....	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.....	....	9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown....	....	9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin.....	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.....	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon....	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg.....	6.21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham...	6.48	12.13	2.14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.....	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	6.05	6.50	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	D'ly.	D'ly.
	A.M.	A. M.	A. M.	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg.....		.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	.....	7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....	.....	7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone.....	.....	7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33
Birmingham.....		7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg.....	.....	8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.40	8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.....	5.54	8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	6.00	8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton...	6.05	8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.22	9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.42	9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.01	9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.06	9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.22	10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown....	7.31	10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport.....	7.40	10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon.....	8.07	10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville.....	8.24	11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville.....	8.28	11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.40	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40			
Washington..	1.25	*4.10					
Phila.....	12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30
New York	2.43	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53	7.33	7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6,00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mail, No. 3	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 01	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13. Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair	9 25	5 30
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

ANIMAL CUNNING.

A Fox Came to Life After Being Killed, Bit Its Captor and Escaped.

From the Scotsman.

Two cases are on record of foxes being discovered in hen houses. In each case the fox not only completely deceived the finder, but allowed himself to be dragged out of the brush and thrown down, in the one case in a field, and in the other on a dunghill. In each instance the fox then jumped up and ran away. Another example is that of a fox which dangled across a man's shoulder as it allowed itself to be carried along a road for more than a mile. At last it bit the man and was promptly dropped. A cat was observed to carry a weasel home in its mouth, the weasel dangling helplessly. The door of the house was closed and the cat, in conformity with its usual habit, mewed to gain admission. To mew, however, it had to set down the weasel, which jumped upand fastened on its nose.

The following instance was observed by the late Professor Romanes: A corncrake had been retrieved by a dog, and, having every appearance of being dead, was put in a man's pocket. Presently violent struggles were felt and the man drew the bird out. To his astonishment it again hung in his hand limp and apparently lifeless. It was then set upon the ground and watched from behind some cover. In a short time it raised its head, looked around and decamped at full speed. A singular fact that must not be overlooked in connection with this phenomenon is that some animals have been found to be actually dead which were at first thought to be shamming. Romanes, for instance, found this to be the case with a squirrel which he had caught in a cloth and with which he wanted to experiment with regard to the feigning of death.

Sir E. Tennent also relates, in his book on the "Natural History of Ceylon," that the wild elephant sometimes dies when being taken from the corral by tame elephants. Further, he relates a case in which, being convinced that an elephant was dead, he had its lashings taken off, he and a friend leaning against it the while to rest. Hardly had they left it when it rose hurriedly, and trumpeting vociferously, rushed off in the jungle. The fact, however, that a squirrel or an elephant when captured unhurt will die is sufficient to show that a most powerful nervous derangement of some sort is induced.

When the late Joseph Thompson lectured on his African experiences he related how the first buffalo he shot tossed him, and how, when he came to himself and tried to sit up, he found his antagonist glaring at him a few yards away. He told how he recollected that a buffalo does not try to toss a creature which shows no signr of life, and how he let his head sink slowly back, and lay shamming dead.

Pheasants, in flying across wide stretches of water, have been noticed snddenly to fall. In this way they are apparently drowned. It is perhaps dangerous to assert positively that fear is here the active cause of death; yet we are apparently justified in believing that a paroxysm of fear can produce sudden death. The squirrel and the elephant may have died from fright; certainly death in man can be produced by sudden fear, and although man has a much more sensitive nervous mechanism the lower animals have an extremely active instinct of fear.

Professor Lloyd Morgan mentions the case of a surfaceman working in the Severn tunnel who was nearly killed by a train. It is stated that "his attention was so riveted that he was unable to make, or rather he felt no desire to make, the appropriate movements;" that he could not help watching the train, but felt no terror. With the greatest difficulty he managed to shake himself free of his fascination. In describing his feelings when the danger was past he is reported to have said: "I came over all in a cold sweat and felt as helpless as a baby. I was frightened enough then." This may perhaps be taken as a cateleptic condition without fear.

Stop Before You Begin.

Success depends as much upon your not doing as doing; in other words, "Stop before you begin," has saved many a boy from ruin.

When quite a young lad I came very near losing my own life, and that of my mother, by the horse running violently down a steep hill and over a dilapidated bridge at its foot.

As the boards of the old bridge flew up behind us, it seemed almost miraculous that we were not precipitated into the stream beneath and drowned. Arriving home and relating our narrow escape to my father, he sternly said to me:

"Another time hold in your horse before he starts."

How many young men would have been saved if in early life they had said, when invited to take the first step in wrong-doing:

"No, I thank you."

If James, a clerk in an office, when invited to spend his next Sabbath on a steamboat excursion, had said, "No, I thank you," he would to-day have been perhaps an honored office-bearer in the church, instead of occupying a cell in state prison.

Had William, when at school, said, when his comrades suggested to him that he should absent himself from school, and write his own excuse, "No, I thank you," he would not today be serving out his time in prison for having committed forgery.

In my long and large experience as an educator of boys and young men, I have noticed this, that resisting the devil in whatever form he may suggest wrong-doing to us is one sure means of success in life. Tampering with evil is always dangerous. "Avoid the beginnings of evil," is a motto for every boy and girl starting out in life.

Oh, how many young men have endeavored, when half way down the hill of wrong-doing, to stop, but have not been able! Their own passions, appetites, lusts and bad habits have driven them down to swift irremediable ruin. So young friend, stop before you begin to go down hill; learn to say, "No, I thank you."—*Ex.*

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Gaillouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

Labor and Pluck.

Have one business, know it thoroughly, and attend personally to its minutest details. Be self-reliant, concentrate your energies in a determination and supreme effort to conquer success. Keep your own counsels, attend strictly to business, do not dabble in things foreign to it; curtail your expenses, never sacrifice safety to prospective large returns, cut short your losses and let your profits run on, and make your prime movers industry, economy and fair dealing.

It is the merest rank and bosh to rely on luck. The man who depends on luck is always indolent and whining, folding his arms, drinking and smoking, waiting for big prizes in lotteries, or lying abed expecting a letter with news of a legacy. On the contrary, labor and pluck are invincible heroes who conquer success; they strike out new paths, create, contrive, think, plan, originate, take all legitimate risks, toil to surmount obstacles, push forward, win renown by success. The glorious galaxy of successful men and illustrious authors have all been hard workers.

Shun bad company and the prevalent vices of to-day; never loan a borrowing friend more than you are able to lose if he cannot pay you. Never borrow money to speculate with. Acquire knowledge. It is only enlightened men who successfully hold their own with the surging masses who throng the road to riches.

Avoid law and legal squabbles of every kind. In discussing business agreements keep cool. Make all the money you can and do all the good you can with it, remembering that he who lives for himself alone lives for the meanest man in creation. If engaged in public business advertise it; be punctual in meeting promised payments; keep short accounts; settle often; be clear and explicit in making bargains. Be civil and obliging as well as decisive and prompt, with customers, and do not overtrade your capital. Finally, in the maturity of life, don't rust out by retiring from business; keep bright by useful effort, remembering that industry and happiness are inseparable.

—Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn, of Oakton, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Reduced Rates to New York via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Dedication of Grant Monument.

For the dedication of the Grant Monumental Tomb, April 27, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell tickets from all points on its line to New York, April 26 (and from points within one hundred and fifty miles of New York, April 26 and 27), good to return until April 29 inclusive, at rate of a fare and a third for the round trip. Tickets for military companies in uniform, numbering fifty or more, traveling in a body on one ticket, will be sold at rate of single fare per capita for the round trip.

The parade on this occasion will be the grandest military demonstration since the war. Thousands of veterans, United States regulars and State militiamen will be in line. 4-7-3t.

—Mrs. A. Inveen, residing at 720 Henry St., Alton, Ill., suffered with sciatic rheumatism for over eight months. She doctored for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published at her request, as she wants others similarly afflicted to know what cured her. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

DOESN'T SEEM FAIR.

That a Man Should Get into the Same Trouble for Opposite Offences.

From the Washington Star.

"It doesn't seem just right, he said, as he pushed the paper from him.

"What doesn't? she asked.

"Well, he explained, "here's a case where a man has been sent to jail for bigamy.

"What is there wrong about that? she demanded, indignantly.

"Nothing, nothing, he hastened to say, knowing full well what would happen if her wrath were aroused in connection with such a subject: "that is, nothing if we consider that case by itself.

"And if we don't? she said inquiringly.

"If we don't, he said, "we are immediately confronted by a case in the very next column where a man has got it in the neck, as it were, in a breach of promise case.

"Well, what's the matter with that? she demanded again with considerable emphasis.

"Nothing, nothing at all, he answered, so hastily that it seemed evident that he again saw trouble ahead; "that is, nothing at all if we consider the case by itself. A man who can't live up to his promise ought to get in trouble.

"Then what are you driving at? she exclaimed. "You admit that they are both deservedly punished, and yet—

"Deservedly punished when the cases are considered separately, he interrupted. "Everything depends upon that.

"I don't quite follow you, she said.

"Of course not, he returned. Your sex—

Then he noticed the way she was looking at him and decided that he would not say it. There are limits to the daring of even a courageous man, if he happens to be married.

"You may not agree with me, he said, meekly, "but the point I make is that it does not seem right to punish one man for having too many wives and another for not having enough.

She laughed scornfully, as if the matter were not worth her attention, but it is nevertheless true that the subject that he thus hesitatingly brought to her notice has been scheduled for debate in the society of which she is president.

Courteous Discourtesies.

Upon the selection of Gen. Horace Porter as Ambassador to France, his personal friend, H. Kyd Douglas, of Hagerstown, Md., who served on Stonewall Jackson's staff, addressed General Porter the following letter:

"Notwithstanding your disreputable politics, I personally congratulate you upon your appointment as Ambassador to France, and am gratified to know that the office will be filled with the same credit and acceptability with which you have always discharged every official duty."

General Porter's reply was: "In spite of your treasonable record during the war in the Confederate army, your note gives me as much satisfaction as any of the many messages of congratulation I have received."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B, O'Connor & Sons.

What Matters It?

What matters it if on the morn
  Dull mists obscure and darken,
And nature's charms droop low, forlorn,
  As if to grief they'd hearken?
If later on the glorious sun
  Bursts forth in all its glory,
'Tis as if day had just begun
  And clouds were but a story.

What matters it if life's young dream
  Be sometimes rudely shattered,
And often hopes that brightest seem
  Be darkened torn and shattered,
If after all our guiding star
  Full bright and clear emerges,
And fairer still, no more afar,
  Our grief to sunshine verges?

What matters it if on the sea
  The ship may fight and tremble,
Tossed here and yon as winds decree
  Where furies wild assemble,
If, when the tempest voice is stilled
  And storm gods have retreated,
She still sails on, with glory filled,
  Full tried and not defeated?

What matters it when life is done,
  If, when we look behind us,
We see no glorious victories won
  Or earthly ties that bind us,
If, looking forward to the day,
  We see a hopeful gleaming,
With angels smiling on the way
  And radiant sunlight streaming?

God will forgive our many sins,
  Will heal hearts that are broken,
Bind up the wounds when life begins,
  Blot out words we have spoken.
What matters it, then, after all,
  If hearts with grief are beating?
We are but waiting for the call
  And God's eternal greeting.

Al Dunlap in Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A Peculiar Condition.

It had been raining all day. The first sharp shower came pattering down on the short grass and broken board sidewalk just as Nicholas Bodman opened his window and thrust out his head to make prognostications of the weather for the coming 12 hours.

It was then just 6.13 o'clock. Nicholas was quite sure of the time, for he had looked at his watch the first thing after getting up, and had made a rapid calculation as to the exact number of hours, minutes and seconds that hour hand should point to 3 o'clock again.

It was the 20th day of May, and a day that was fraught with matters of the gravest import for Nicholas Bodman. He had long contemplated making a hazard of strange and untried fortunes, and one evening away back in the winter, when he had sat before his grate fire cogitating the most felicitous manner of bringing the venture to a successful issue, it had suddenly been borne in upon his mind that 3 o'clock on the 20th of May would be the most propitious time for him to make the trial.

It was a momentous question that Nicholas had determined upon having decided, being nothing more or less than a problem of matrimony. Nicholas was unlike most men in a good many respects. Up to the time when he met Mrs. Rosewater he had never had an affair of the heart that was worth mentioning.

He had no idea how to proceed in cultivating the widow's acquaintance, and as his passion grew the quandary in which he found himself increased in a corresponding ratio. At last, however, he decided to trust himself blindly to Providence on the 20th of May and do offhand whatever circumstances might suggest.

All things considered, it was very aggravating that it should rain that day. By 3 o'clock the heavy downpour of the morning had subsided into a dreary monotonous drizzle, and Nicholas sheltered his new hat under his best silk umbrella and went to call on Mrs. Rosewater.

May 20th fell on Wednesday that year, which did not happen to be his hostess' regular day at home, but she was too bright a woman to let him know that his call had been ill-timed.

"What do you think of the preacher we are to have as a substitute for our regular pastor this summer?" she asked at length, after a slight pause, during which he wondered if she would ever say anything that would serve as a key for unlocking his own burdened mind.

"I don't know," he answered, with a snap of determination. "I have not thought anything about him. I've had other things to think about."

"Oh, have you?" she said softly.

"Yes," said he, bluntly. "I've been thinking about you," he had found the key and the words came easily enough then. "I have loved you for months, Mrs. Rosewater; indeed, even for years, I think—in fact, I have lost track of the time. And I want you to marry me. I've got about as much to offer you in the way of the world's goods as the average man. I'm the owner of a good business down town, I have an interest in three railroads, and the corner lot over there is mine. Do you think you can care enough for me to marry me?"

"Really, Mr. Bodman," she answered, going over to the window and looking down the street at the board walk in front of the Bodman house, "I have not thought of marrying—not just now. You have been frank with me and I will speak plainly to you. I have quite a little money of my own; so much that it will not be necessary for me to marry a rich man in order to insure myself a home. I have always known you were strongly drawn toward me, Mr. Bodman, and I candidly confess that the attraction has been mutual. Yes, Mr. Bodman, I am willing to marry you—"

Nicholas had arisen from his chair and had started toward her, but she waved him back.

"Provided," she continued, "you will comply with one request. Come here."

Nicholas went and stood beside her, and she pointed to the broken sidewalk surrounding his premises.

"Provided," she repeated, "you will take up that sidewalk and replace it with one that will be a credit to the neighborhood. I love and honor you, Mr. Bodman, but I can never marry a man who will take me to a place where I will be continually tormented by such an eyesore as that. When I see a good pavement laid there I will come and tell you that I am ready to keep my part of the bargain."

In his dismay Nicholas gasped out many an incoherent argument, but the widow gave him to understand that the interview was ended, and he took his hat and umbrella from the tree in the hall and went home, with feelings strangely at variance with the unspeakable torture that had unnerved him upon going out an hour before.

The business interests of the family had been so wisely invested by his father that Nicholas grew rich in spite of himself, but the real estate, which was under his direct supervision, remained as it was when it descended to him.

The only repairing that was ever done to the sidewalk was to lay down a new board now and then when the old ones became so badly damaged as to endanger the safety of the lives and limbs of pedestrians.

Its disgraceful appearance finally became just cause for a common scandal, and one night the indignation of patriotic citizens reached such a pitch that a committee of the most influential men called on Nicholas and threatened to enforce the law then extant to the effect that any property-owner who maliciously refused to make the improvements required for public safety and the public good should forfeit his possessions to the state.

But that was the most unpolitic step they could have taken, for what had hitherto been mere carelessness on Nicholas' part, then developed into willful, unalterable stubbornness, and he vowed that he would see half the people in the Twenty-sixth Ward break their necks while walking over his pavement before he would expend one penny in improvements.

And that was the way the matter stood when he proposed to Mrs. Rosewater. The condition imposed upon him put him in an unenviable predicament. He debated it all that night, and all the next day. Then he came to a conclusion. He would keep the board sidewalk.

The three months of summer passed away, and Mr. Bodman's courtship was again limited to casual glances interchanged between him and Mrs. Rosewater at the church door or round the altar rail on communion Sundays.

One morning in the latter part of September Nicholas was awakened by the rat-a-tat-tat of many hammers on the boards beneath his window, and upon looking out he found that a force of workmen had come down on him unawares and attacked him in his lair After breakfast he sauntered leisurely out into the street and accosted one of the laborers.

"Can you tell me," he asked, "the name of the contractor who has charge of this work?"

"Daws & Daws, Hanover building," said the man as he tore up another large section of crumbling sidewalk.

In the afternoon Nicholas went down to the Hanover building and sought an interview with the firm of Daws & Daws.

"You are laying a sidewalk around my corner lot at Pine and Worthington streets," he said stiffly. "I never authorized the work to be done. Will you kindly tell me to whom the bill will be sent?"

Daws, Sr., whistled.

"It was a lady who came to see us about it," he replied. "I was not to say anything about it, but I guess it will be all right. Here's her card."

It took them four days to complete the sidewalk. On the morning of the fifth day after the beginning of the work Nicholas sat beside his window and surveyed with keen satisfaction the smooth white walk, and wondered what would come next.

He was looking in the direction of Mrs. Rosewater's home, and pretty soon he saw her come swiftly down the steps and cross the street. His breath came in hard, short gasps when she was ushered into the library and hurried up to him.

"My dear Mr. Bodman," she chirped out gayly. "I am glad to see that you have laid a sidewalk at last. You do not know what gratification it gives me. But I knew you were too liberal minded to be a drawback to the public when you once realized the gravity of your mistake. You have done your part, and now I am willing to do mine."

Did she know that he knew? He looked at her furtively from the corner of his eye, but there was not a tremor or flush of deceit to be detected on her comely face.

"It was for your sake I did it, Mrs. Rosewater, not the community's. Had it cost ten times as much I should have done it just the same."

She flashed him a swift, sharp glance then, but that was all either of them ever said about it.—Chicago News.

And the Cat Came Back.

Mr. Downs, an engineer on a local railroad, has a cat that he can't lose, says a Rutland (Vt.) correspondent of the New York Press. The animal came into his possession some time ago. Her traits were not such as to endear her to Downs, and so he determined to get rid of her. He put the cat into a bag and took her to Salem, 45 miles away.

"Now," said Downs, as he turned the cat loose in the roundhouse at Salem, "I guess that I've got rid of you."

But Downs didn't know the cat. When he returned home that night he found the cat sleeping peacefully on the hearth in his home. Downs was amazed.

"How did that cat get here?" he asked.

"She came back this afternoon," replied his wife.

"Well, I declare!" ejaculated Downs, as he moved toward the feline.

But the cat, suspecting some fell design on the part of Downs, leaped nimbly to her feet and sped to the upper part of the house. Downs has taken the cat on several trips and each time tried to lose her. But she returned every time. Downs says that he believes that if he kills her her ghost will come back.

A Guessing Match.

"What do they mean by a 'conference of the powers'?"

"That's a meeting which each attends in the hope of being able to guess what the other is driving at."—Chicago Journal.

Last year 17,500,000 pounds of hops were imported from the United States by the British.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 11.

Lesson Text: "Conversion of Cornelius," Acts x., 30-44—Golden Text: Acts x., 43—Commentary.

30. Peter and six men from Joppa (chapter xi., 12) have arrived at the house of Cornelius, the Roman centurion in Cæsarea. Cornelius was a just and God fearing man, much given to prayer and good deeds and beloved by all the Jews of the city (verses 1, 2, 22), yet not a saved man (chapter xi., 14). But God saw his earnest desire, and in the way here recorded brought Simon Peter to him as He had before brought Philip to the eunuch. Cornelius, with his kinsmen and friends, welcomed Simon Peter and the brethren, and Peter, having explained why he, a Jew, had come to uncircumcised gentiles, asks for what intent they had sent for him, and Cornelius here begins his story.

31. "A man in bright clothing" is his description of the angel who came to see him. The appearance of the angel at the sepulcher was like lightning, and his raiment white as snow (Math. xxviii., 3). Some day, we too, shall shine as the sun (Math. xiii., 43). The angel's message was, "Thy prayer is heard and thine alms are had in remembrance in the sight of God."

32. Heaven is interested in Simon Peter also and knows just where to find him and how to make him willing to take this journey and do this work. Consider the "all things working together" in this record—the hungry man, the delayed dinner, the trance, the vision, the visitors, and everything just at the right time. Be not afraid to believe that heaven is interested in you, and have faith in God.

33. Immediately the centurion sent to Joppa. Peter did well to come, and now they are ready to hear the message from the God of heaven. They were assembled before God to hear the message from God through Peter. They wanted none of Peter's thoughts or wisdom or eloquence, but only what God had commanded him to speak. The Lord Jesus Himself only spoke what the Father commanded Him (John xii., 49), and every messenger of the Lord may take all possible comfort from Ex. iv., 12; Jer. i., 6-9, etc.

34. "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons." Thus Peter began his message. God took great pains to teach him this (verses 11-16), and he never forgot it, but long afterward referred to it in I Pet. i, 17. See also Paul's reference to the same in Rom. ii, 11. If necessary, God will give a vision or send an angel to instruct us, but blessed are the simple and teachable who, like Mary, sit at Jesus' feet and hear His word (Luke x, 39).

35. "But in every nation he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted with Him." This does not conflict with chapter iv, 12, and the great truth that there is none other Saviour besides Jesus Christ, but wherever any one, Jew or gentile, earnestly seeks after God, He will regard them and so reveal Himself to them that they may be saved. To conclude from this verse that if we do the best we know how we are safe would be a perversion of Scripture, for by the deeds of the law (and the law is holy) no flesh can be justified (Rom. iii, 20-24).

36. "Preaching peace by Jesus Christ." Made nigh by the blood of Christ, for He is our peace, having made peace through the blood of His cross. The work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance forever. Therefore, being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ (Eph. ii, 13, 14; Col. i, 20; Isa. xxxii, 17; Rom. v, 1). That which every soul needs is peace, peace with God, and it cannot be found apart from Jesus Christ.

37. "That word, I say, ye know which was published throughout all Judæa." They had heard of Jesus, they knew something of the way, but they needed clearer light. They evidently knew something of the deeds of the law, of prayer, of almsgiving, of the one living and true God and the righteousness which He required, but they knew not the way to get it. They were ignorant of God's righteousness (Rom. x, 3).

38. Jesus of Nazareth was righteous and did righteousness. He was God manifest in the flesh and set forth before men perfectly the righteousness which God required of man. He never pleased Himself nor lived unto Himself; but, being filled with the Spirit, went about showing men by word and deed the love and goodness of God. He revealed God to men; He glorified God.

39. Peter was with Him during all His public life and saw His acts and heard His words and as an eyewitness could testify that He was what He professed to be, the Son of God, the Messiah of Israel, the Saviour of sinners. He saw Him cleanse the leper, heal the sick, raise the dead and send the penitent sinner away with the assurance of all sins forgiven. He also saw Him crucified on Calvary.

40. "Him God raised up the third day and shewed Him openly." All Scripture concerning His life and death and resurrection had been fulfilled, and that to the very letter, and, as He in His lifetime had repeatedly foretold, He rose from the dead on the third day, taking out of the tomb the very same body that was put in the tomb, having the unmistakable evidences of the nails through His hands and feet and the spear thrust into His side.

41. "Not to all the people, but unto witnesses chosen before of God." Unbelievers have not seen Jesus since He was crucified, but as many as 500 of the disciples saw Him at once after His resurrection (I Cor. xv., 6), and He appeared not less than ten different times, and He actually ate with them, as Peter says (Luke xxiv., 41).

42. "It is He which was ordained of God to be the judge of quick and dead." He will judge His redeemed at His own judgment seat (Rom. xiv., 10; II Cor. v., 10). He and His redeemed will judge the nations when He shall come in glory, bringing His saints with Him (Math. xxv., 31, 32; I Cor. vi., 2; Col. iii., 4), and then at the end of the thousand years, at the great white throne, He will judge the ungodly who took no part in the first resurrection.

43. "To Him give all the prophets witness that through His name whoever believeth in Him shall receive remission of sins." See Isa. i., 18; xliii., 25; xlv., 22; Jer. iii., 14; xxxi., 34; Mic. vii., 19; Ps. xxxii., 1, 2; ciii., 12, as some of the places where the prophets testify that through Him is the forgiveness of sins as a free gift without any works or merit on our part.

44. "While Peter yet spake these words the Holy Ghost fell on all them which heard the word." And thus on uncircumcised gentiles God wrought as He had done at Pentecost on circumcised Jews, and they were there and then baptized (verses 45, 48.)—Lesson Helper.

Use for Native Coffee Beans.

In the Crockery township of Ottawa County, Michigan, a farmer last year grew a few bushels of coffee beans, and this winter he has used them in place of coffee of the usual kind with such satisfaction that he intends to plant a large section of his land to the same crop the coming season.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

14

MILK AND CREAM.			
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.25 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans			21,089
Condensed milk, cans			149
Cream, cans			499
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western Extras, ₱	—	@	$ 21
Firsts	19½	@	20
Thirds to seconds	15	@	19
State—Thirds to first	15	@	20
State Dairy, tubs, seconds	14	@	16
Western Imitation Creamery	10	@	15½
Factory, fresh, extras	11½	@	12
Common to good	8	@	10
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	12¼
Good to prime	11¼	@	12
Common to fair	9	@	11
Part skims, good to poor	7	@	8
Full skims	2½	@	3
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	10	@	10½
Jersey—Fancy	10½	@	11
Western—Choice	—	@	10
Southern—Good to prime	9¼	@	9½
Duck eggs, ₱ doz.	18	@	25
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	65
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	1 10	@	1 12½
Medium, choice	85	@	87½
Pea, choice	82½	@	85
Red kidney, choice	1 25	@	1 27½
White kidney, choice	1 05	@	1 01
Yellow eye	1 05	@	1 10
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	1 30	@	1 35
Green peas, bags	70	@	72½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—State, Baldwin, ₱ bbl	1 12	@	1 50
Greening, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Baldwin	1 00	@	1 75
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl.	1 00	@	4 00
Jersey, fair to fancy	75	@	1 00
HOPS.			
State—1896, choice, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
1896, good to prime	9	@	10
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice	12	@	12½
Good to prime	10	@	11
Old odds	3	@	4
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	9
Chickens, ₱ lb	8	@	8½
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	5½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	80
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Chickens, Phila., ₱ lb	11	@	17
Western—Prime	9	@	9½
Western, poor to fair	7	@	8½
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	9	@	9½
Western ducks, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Geese, Western, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 50
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	75	@	77½
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	77½	@	80
Short rye	50	@	60
Oat	35	@	40
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, State, ₱ 180 lbs	70	@	80
Eastern, ₱ sack	1 10	@	1 20
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 75
Cabbages, ₱ 100	1 00	@	3 00
Onions, White, ₱ bbl	6 00	@	8 00
Red, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	5 00
Yellow	4 50	@	6 50
Celery, Florida, ₱ doz. stalks	40	@	1 25
Carrots, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	60	@	65
Green peas, Fla., ₱ bushel	1 00	@	1 50
Egg plant, Fla	1 50	@	2 50
Kale, ₱ bbl	50	@	60
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	2 00	@	4 50
String beans, Fla., ₱ crate	1 00	@	2 25
Squash, Marrow, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Hubbard	—	@	—
Lettuce, Eastern, ₱ doz	1 00	@	1 50
Beets, Fla., ₱ bush. crate	50	@	75
Spinach, ₱ bbl	50	@	100
Asparagus, ₱ doz. bunches	2 00	@	3 50
Cucumbers, Eastern, ₱ doz.	1 00	@	1 25
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Patents	4 60	@	4 90
Winter Patents	4 20	@	4 30
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	81
May	77⅞	@	78
Corn—No. 2	—	@	30½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	23½
Ungraded White	—	@	—
Rye—State	40½	@	41½
Barley—Feeding	26	@	26½
Lard—City steam	—	@	4.15c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	11	@	12
Milch cows, com. to good	18 00	@	50 00
Calves, city dressed	6	@	9
Country dressed	4	@	8
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	4 50	@	5 25
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	6 00	@	6 40
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	4 20	@	4 50
Country Dressed	4½	@	6½

OUR TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

President Diaz Promises to Aid in Promoting It.

William P. Wilson, representing the Philadelphia Commercial Association, is in the City of Mexico, and had a long and cordial interview with President Diaz, who promises the co-operation of Mexico for promoting trade between Latin America and the United States. Mexican officials generally approve the idea.

The cordial tone of President Diaz towards the new Greater Republic of Central America disabuses the people of the impression that Mexico was not friendly to the growth of the stronger government south. Mexico has no territorial ambitions, and all projects for extending her influences and later on her boundaries to the south have been steadily discouraged by the Diaz administration, which recognizes that Mexico has a tremendous work to accomplish there in inducing immigration and educating the people.

TRAINLOAD OF BROOMCORN.

Largest Single Shipment Ever Made in the World.

A trainload of broomcorn arrived in Kansas City, Mo., recently, bound for Onondaga, N. Y., where it will be made into whisk brooms. The train was made up of twenty handsomely decorated cars, and is said to be the largest single shipment of broomcorn ever made from any point in the world. The corn was grown near Sterling, Kan., and is part of a crop of 1600 tons, which was raised within twenty miles of that city.

100,000 More at Work.

State Factory Inspector James Campbell says that there are 100,000 more people employed in Pennsylvania now than there were six months ago.

FLOODS SPREADING RUIN

River Levees Crumble Before the Mad Rush of Waters.

THOUSANDS MADE HOMELESS.

Fresh Crevasse at Tunica, Miss., Does Great Damage---Ruin to Fertile Areas ---Great Torrent Overrunning One of the Finest Districts in the South---Many Towns in the Northwest Cut Off.

TUNICA, Miss. (Special).—The last flickering flame of hope of the Southern flood sufferers was quenched when the residents of this already panic-stricken town heard the mighty roar of the water and realized that the Flower Lake levee had melted away. The water came with crushing force, sweeping everything before it.

This levee had been the hope of a wide and fertile area, that has for several years been exempt from floods because of its protection. Its breaking sounds the knell of woe and desolation through the magnificent counties of De Soto, Tallahatchie, Leflore, Holmes, Carroll, Warren and Yazoo.

The back country is not prepared for the calamity, and the loss of life and property is an after chapter that will be frightful. The water is rushing through a break a mile wide, at a depth of twenty feet. Hundreds of persons are afloat in skiffs for miles around that section, and relief boats have been telegraphed for to go there. Several lives have been lost.

So rapidly did the crevasse widen that the water rushing through it was sufficient to reach the lake parallel to the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad and Bushby Station, which is five miles east of the break, in a remarkably short space of time, and within an hour had raised the lake eight feet.

AT THE WATER'S MERCY.

Fight to Save the Levee at Helena Proves Futile.

HELENA Ark. (Special).—The expected has happened. After weary days and nights of watching, working and waiting, after fighting the flood from without, the winds and rains from above and the backwater from behind, the levees here have gone to pieces.

The Williamson levee, two miles below this city, gave way at a point one thousand feet north of Long Lake levee, at seven o'clock Sunday morning. This is the work which has been under the direct charge of "Ed" Pillow, the most superb water fighter in all this country. Mr. Pillow was an eye witness, and says the force of the current swept the superficial crown, which he had built at great expense, literally off the original levee.

In a remarkably short time the crevasse was 250 feet wide. At first it was confined to the depth of about three feet, which is the height of the superficial crown, but gradually it wore away the main levee and is now running through to a depth of eighteen feet, the full depth of the original levee. The only loss of life reported is the six-year-old child of Luke and Missouri Baner, colored.

SUFFERING FROM THE FLOOD.

Thousands of Refugees Waiting at Various Points for Relief.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (Special).—The condition of the poorer classes throughout the flooded area is critical. Thousands of refugees are being huddled on levees and spots of land waiting for relief. Funds and provisions are fast becoming exhausted. In the little city of Rosedale alone, 1200 refugees are being cared for by the citizens. Fifty towns stand in six feet of water, and the yellow stream is creeping up slowly but surely.

The relief steamer Ora Lee arrived at Marianna, Ark., having made an expedition up the St. Francis River. There were on board 160 refugees and 200 head of cattle. The steamer went up the St. Francis River as far as Cutoff, and then worked her way down stream, rescuing people from perilous positions. The suffering along the St. Francis River is appalling. The relief boat had on board the body of Mrs. McMain, of Raggio City. The body was found at Raggio, and it was taken to Marianna for burial, there being no land at the former place on which to give it interment.

Levee at St. Paul Breaks.

ST. PAUL, Minn. (Special).—The levee at James street broke, sending the water all over that part of the city with a rush. The flood has encroached into the freight house of the railroad. Several of the manufacturing concerns of the West Side have been obliged to shut down because water put out their fires. The relief societies were busy all day extending aid to the suffering. The number of persons who have been forced to leave their homes is about 1200. The water east of State street has become so deep that several houses have floated from their foundations.

Kentucky's Condition.

Middlesboro, Ky. (Special).—Most of the stores in Cumberland avenue are flooded. Sixty-five families have been washed out and three hundred people are being fed by the city. Boats are plying on the principal streets. At Pineville the Cumberland River is rising three feet per hour. West Pineville is under water. Clinch and Powell Rivers are flooding the entire country.

James River Valley Submerged.

YANKTON, South Dakota (Special).—James River is now on a rampage, covering the bottom lands from bluff to bluff and threatening to wash away the Great Northern, Northwestern and Milwaukee Railroad bridges which cross the stream. Over three miles of track of each road has washed out so far, thus placing Yankton without railroad facilities. The river has spread general destruction throughout the James Valley. Farmers as a rule have vacated their homes, and those still remaining are now being moved by boats.

Starving Spaniards Riot.

Bands of starving workpeople at Malaga, Spain, rioted, destroyed property and seized large sums of money. The police made many arrests. The cause of the outbreak is lack of work, and the condition of things in Andalusia becomes worse daily. The Government is reinforcing its troops there.

Filibusters Stopped.

A Cuban filibustering expedition by the Bermuda was prevented from sailing by the United States cruiser Vesuvius, which intercepted the steamer off Fernandina, Fla. A tug was captured and turned over to the Collector of the port.

AMBASSADORS NAMED.

Andrew D. White to Germany and General Draper to Italy.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The President on Thursday sent to the Senate the following nominations:

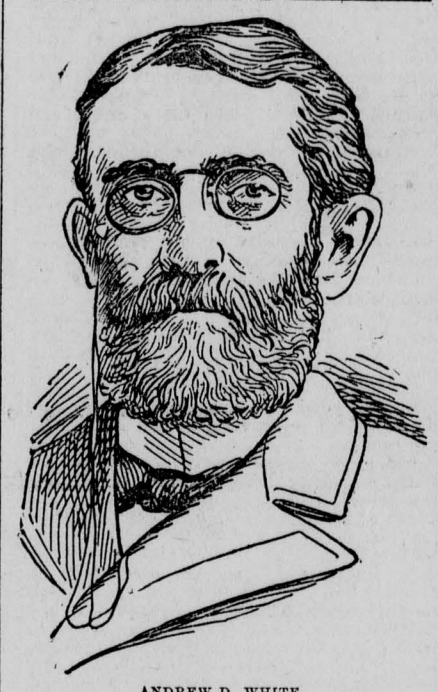
Andrew D. White, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany.

William F. Draper, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to Italy.

Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Patents.

William B. Howell, of New Jersey, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Oliver L. Spaulding, of Michigan, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.



ANDREW D. WHITE.
(Our New Ambassador to Germany.)

Andrew Dickson White is the distinguished educator. He was the first President of Cornell University, a post he held for many years. He was born at Homer, N. Y., in November, 1832, and is a graduate of Yale University. He was President of the Republican State Convention of New York in October, 1861, and was United States Minister in Germany from 1879 till 1881, and later to Russia. Mr. White was also one of the United States Commissioners to Santo Domingo, and aided in preparing the report of that Commission. His most recent public work has been as a member of the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission appointed by President Cleveland.

William Franklin Draper was born in Lowell, Middlesex County, Mass., and was educated in the public schools. After working a few years in a cotton mill he enlisted as a private in the war and was continuously promoted, for various services, to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, which he held in the Army of the Potomac. Returning from the front he joined with his father in business, and has since occupied a prominent position as a manufacturer, being the President or Director of a great number of railroad and manufacturing companies. He was a delegate to the Republican Convention which nominated President Hayes, and Presidential Elector-at-Large on the Republican ticket in 1888. He is a member of many prominent clubs and of the Loyal Legion.

Benjamin Butterworth was first appointed to the Commissionership of Patents in 1883. Previous to that he had served as the United States District-Attorney in Cincinnati and as member of the State Senate of Ohio in 1873-74. He was elected to Congress in 1878 and 1880, and was the author of the Compulsory Army Retirement Act. In 1883 President Arthur appointed him a Commissioner to examine a part of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and he was engaged by the Government as Counsel to prosecute South Carolina election cases in the same year.

FARMERS FORM A COMBINE.

Banded to Control the Sale of Produce at Common Centres.

P. F. Brown, of Johnstown, Penn., left a package of papers and letters in his room at the Jefferson House, Toledo, Ohio, and went to Columbus recently, and it was the means of making public the largest scheme the farmers of this country have ever undertaken.

It is known as the Agriculturists' National Protective Association, and is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. The members are all oath bound, and the farmers are taking to it right and left. This year is being given up to organization, and agents are now at work in nearly every county in the leading States.

It has been conducted with great secrecy. In 1898 it is proposed that people shall import their farm products, and county and corporation warehouses will be erected and placed in charge of county boards, who will have absolute control. From these warehouses goods will be shipped as may be deemed necessary.

The farmer will raise all wheat in one locality, oats in another, and so on. The National Board of Finance is now at work on a complicated scale for the division of profits, and everything will go through the hand of the sovereign body, much on the order of communistic organizations.

The ultimate design is the absolute control and marketing of all farm products, farm animals, and machinery.

LIVES LOST IN A FLOOD.

George Tate Tried to Save His Little Daughter and Both Were Drowned.

George W. Tate, of Brentwood, Mo., a veteran of the Mexican War, in endeavoring to take his six-year-old child Nellie to a place of safety, lost his life. The heavy rains of the night, together with the back water from the Des Peres, had put his family of seven on its guard.

Shortly after midnight Tate and his children had to seek refuge on the second floor. Tate realized that at the rate of rising the water would soon drive them to the roof. He resolved to make an effort to get to the nearest high land, and chose his youngest daughter as the first to be saved.

The others, crouched in a dry corner, saw the old man raise the window and leap out, carrying little Nellie. The current was so strong that it carried Tate off his feet, and both father and daughter were soon drowned and their bodies swept away.

Fire in Cambridge Springs, Penn.

Cambridge Springs, a health resort about fifteen miles from Meadville, Penn., was almost destroyed by fire. Charles Hayes lost his life, and property worth $200,000 was destroyed.

CHANDLER'S AWFUL FATE

A Thriving Oklahoma Town Wiped Out by a Tornado.

CYCLONE LEFT DEATH AND RUIN.

More Than a Score Killed and Only a Few Buildings Standing---Houses Were Wrecked by the Storm and Then Took Fire---Many of the Injured Were Burned to Death---Other Towns Also Suffer.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma (Special).—What was once the beautiful, thriving little city of Chandler, situated on a finely timbered hill near the centre of Lincoln County, is now a shapeless mass of ruins, a barren, devastated waste, peopled by a homeless, stricken, suffering, hopeless people.

The few homes that are left have been turned into hospitals. The remnant of the leading hotel is a morgue. Court had just convened and the city was filled with strangers from all parts of the county and court attaches and attorneys from Guthrie.

About the middle of the afternoon a bright sky quickly gave way to dark and lowering clouds. A few people from the country started for home, but the majority decided to wait until the shower was over.

Later the sky lighted for a time, but at 5 o'clock the wind suddenly changed to the west and north, and then went back to the south, and an ominous looking cloud piled up in the southwest and moved slowly toward the town.

There was a stillness and oppressiveness in the air which caused people to feel that something was going to happen, and first women and children and then strong men began hunting the shelter of caves and tornado cellars.

At 5.30 p. m. the clouds formed into a funnel-shaped mass and began bearing down upon the city. Five minutes later the awful roar was heard, and at 5.50 o'clock the storm leaped upon the city, enveloped it in blackness and all was chaos. Inside of three minutes the entire town was a mass of ruins and ten minutes later the wind had passed on.

The town's business portion lay north and south along four squares of Manvel avenue, and in all its business area but two buildings were left intact, Hoffman & Charles's store and Schlagel's saloon, which, together with a few scattering residences and the Presbyterian Church was what was left of the prosperous city. For a short time there was a deluge of rain and a beating of hail, while above the noise arose screams of terror and groans of agony.

Down the centre of the main street was a struggling mass of wounded human beings and horses, piles of wreckage, buggies, wagons and merchandise, with ghastly dead faces here and there, a sight awful to behold.

Soon the terror of the fire fiend was added to the devastation of the storm, as flames began to leap upon the wreck of the New York store and Lincoln County Bank. Next to the bank was a little restaurant, where five people were eating supper.

The bank toppled over on it, pinning the five down and holding them prisoners to meet an agonizing death by fire. At several other points the flames burst out, and it was a hard fight with fire until after midnight, many of the injured being badly burned and several meeting death in the flames, in addition to the five who perished in the restaurant.

A large majority of the people are left homeless and penniless, with scarcely clothes to cover their backs, and many are already suffering. The night turned very cold and the women and children exposed to the elements suffered severely.

There are not coffins enough to bury the dead, and carpenters are making boxes from the wreckage of the buildings. Never has a town been more completely wiped out, and the majority of the business men are wholly ruined.

A messenger from southwest of Chandler says that many farm houses were demolished there, a number of people injured and two killed. The little village of Parkland is reported completely destroyed with many injured.

The list of dead at Chandler is twenty-three, as follows: Attorney John, burned to death; Edgar Demoss, burned to death; Miss Emma Dressinger, burned to death; Mrs. Thomas Smith, crushed; Mrs. Phillip Johnson and child, Mrs. Dr. H. D. Lee, James N. Woodyard and wife, of Eldorado, Kan.; James Kyle and two children, Mrs. Demont, Miss Etta Rittenstein, George Bemar, A. W. Keller and wife, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Johnson and two children, Andrew Asher and wife. The injured number 100 or more.

Killed by a Tornado.

PINE BLUFF, Ark. (Special).—A tornado and hailstorm passed over Grady's, twenty-two miles south of here, Wednesday afternoon. It laid waste the entire village, killing four colored women and wounding several others, among them the station agent's wife. There was not a house left standing on Hall place.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

Five hundred bills have been introduced so far this session.

Republicans will try to organize in the Senate without a working majority.

The United States Senate is crippled by the failure to complete the committees.

A bill for the reorganization of the artillery of the army was presented in the Senate.

There is a division among the Democrats in the House on the subject of free raw materials.

A commission of experts is to report to Congress in favor of banking and currency changes.

A bill for the repeal and annulment of the Civil Service law was offered in the House by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska.

The Senate Judiciary Committee made stringent amendments to the bill prohibiting the exhibition of prize-fight pictures.

Certain Californians are memorializing Congress to abrogate the Hawaiian treaty of 1875. They also protest against annexation.

Senator Cullom introduced a bill providing for an additional Judge in the Seventh Judicial District Circuit, which includes Chicago.

In the Senate the credentials of John A. Henderson as Senator from Florida were presented and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Representative Heatwole, of Minnesota, has introduced a resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission to study the currency problem and suggest the lines on which it may be solved.

The Democrats of the House made a determined effort to so amend the Tariff bill as to provide for the suspension of the duty on all articles controlled by trusts, They were defeated by a party vote.

GENERAL RUGER RETIRED.

He Is to Be Succeeded by Major-General Wesley Merritt.

Major-General Thomas H. Ruger, of the United States Army, has been retired from command of the Department of the East at Governor's Island, New York, and is to be succeeded by Major-General Wesley Merritt. General Ruger recently completed forty-three years of active service, and having reached the age of sixty-four, the law requires his detachment from active service.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS H. RUGER (Retired)

General Ruger, was born in Lima, Livingston County, N. Y., in 1833. He entered West Point in 1850. He served during the Civil War in the Northern Virginia and Maryland campaigns, and was with General Sherman in the march through Georgia. At the battle of Gettysburg he was a division commander. He was active in suppressing the draft riots in New York City in 1863. From 1871 to 1876 he was Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy. He was promoted to be a brigadier in 1866.

General Merritt is a native of New York. He was appointed to the army from Illinois July, 1855. He served in Utah until the Civil War broke out, was made a Brevet Major-General for meritorious conduct at Gettysburg, and was mustered out at the close of the war. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ninth United States Cavalry on July 29, 1866, and was distinguished as an Indian fighter in the far West. He was made Major-General on April 25, 1895. He is now stationed at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago.

AUSTRIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Count Badenyi to Be Intrusted With the Formation of a New Cabinet.

The Vienna Neue Freie Presse says that the Austrian Cabinet has resigned, owing to its failure to negotiate with the Progressist group with the object of forming a coalition majority.

COUNT BADENYI.

It is expected that Count Badenyi, the present President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior, will be intrusted with the task of reconstructing the Cabinet.

FOUR WERE HANGED.

The Murderers of Ex-Sheriff Frank Chavez Die on the Same Scaffold.

Francisco Gonzales y Borrego, Anton Gonzales y Borrego, Sauriano Alarid and Patricio Valencia, condemned to death for the murder of ex-Sheriff Frank Chavez, who was killed from ambush on the night of May 29, 1892, were hanged together on one scaffold at Santa Fe, New Mexico. The four men were reprieved twice. President Cleveland granted them thirty days' time and President McKinley extended this period ten days.

The crime for which they were executed was a peculiarly atrocious one. The men were members of the "Button Gang," formed to combat Chavez, who was a Democratic leader. He was assassinated on May 29, 1892, at night. Next night Juan Dominguez boasted that he knew who killed Chavez, and was himself killed. The gang was finally run down. Hippolyte Vigil, the Chief of Police, was shot while resisting arrest.

CONVICT KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

He Was One of Eleven Fastened by a Chain to a Tree That Was Struck.

A flash of lightning at Waynesboro, Ga., killed Frank Dent, the eleventh man in a row of convicts strung on a chain with ten companions.

The convicts were working in a field late in the evening, when a severe storm came up. The guard quickly strung the gang upon a long chain and hustled them toward a tree. Dent was at one end of the chain, and the other end was made fast about the tree. A bright flash came, and in an instant the tree was in splinters. The current leaped from the tree along the chain. The flash blinded the gang, and when they recovered Dent was dead. Two others were badly burned.

Two Brothers Hanged in Louisiana.

The Blanc brothers were hanged at Lafayette, La., in the presence of 3000 spectators. Alexis and Ernest Blanc murdered Simon Begnaud, a merchant, at Scott, La., about a year ago. The boys were both under twenty years of age.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

President Cisneros, of the Cuban Republic, sent an open letter to President McKinley asking for encouragement of the Cuban struggle for liberty.

Colonel Fred D. Grant, a Police Commissioner of New York City, has declined the offer of President McKinley to appoint him Assistant Secretary of War.

Secretary Gage decided to direct Collectors of Customs to comply with Section 27 of the new Tariff bill, requiring samples of merchandise to be retained.

The President nominated Thomas W. Cridler for Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Senator Foraker introduced a bill to so amend the Interstate Commerce act as to legalize pooling by railroad companies.

A serious complication has arisen between the United States and Peru, owing to the latter's refusal to release an American seaman named Ramsay from unjust imprisonment.

Domestic.

Jesse Hart accompanied Miss Nora Eggleston to church at Carrollton, Miss. On their return home the young woman picked up a pistol that had been left in the parlor. Hart told her to put it down and she playfully refused. A scuffle ensued, when the pistol was discharged and Miss Eggleston fell dead with a bullet through her brain.

At Kincaid, Kan., George Miller, who was recently released from an insane asylum, shot three women, neighbors, and was himself dangerously wounded while resisting arrest. The injured women are Mrs. W. H. Burkey, shot in breast, probably fatally; Miss Effie Kirby, shot in back, will die, and Miss Jennie Kirby, shot in side, will recover.

Forest fires have caused considerable damage in the mountains of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Marv Esther Reynolds has given $225,000 to Chicago University.

Joseph Field died near Red Bank, N. J., aged 104 years. He was married at seventy-five, and left three children.

Joe Brown, who lives near Portsmouth, Va., killed his young wife with an ax and afterward tried to murder his children. He says his wife was untrue to him.

Colonel George Duryea, who served with the famous Duryea Zouaves during the Civil War, died in New York City of disease contracted and wounds received in the Peninsular campaign. He was sixty-five years old.

At Hayden, Leslie County, Ky., Tom Oglethrope, a prosperous farmer, shot and killed Henry Schneider, a farm hand, who was the cause of his wife's leaving him. He then killed himself.

A tornado passed over the southern portion of Cleveland County, Arkansas, destroying twelve or fifteen country houses and wounding ten or fifteen people. William Shirley was killed and others are seriously injured.

The steamer J. F. C. Griggs, of the Independent Line, sank in the Chattahoochee River near Columbia, Ala. Five persons were reported lost. The accident was caused by a log striking the hull.

From Pavia in the Chickasaw Indian country comes a report of a battle between a posse under United States Marshal McLaman and seven outlaws. Three of the outlaws were wounded mortally. The outlaws had fifty stolen horses in their possession when the fight occurred. All seven were captured.

Bradstreet,s reports the business failures in Connecticut during March to have been twenty-five, with assets of $93,250 and liabilities of $198,700. During March of 1896 there were twenty-one failures, with assets of $56,350 and liabilities of $124,500.

The First National Bank of Comanche, Texas, closed its doors. The failure of the Beeman St. Claire Company, which was a large depositor, caused a run which closed the bank.

A seventeen-year-old messenger was robbed of $3500 by footpads in Chicago, one of whom had been sent to guard him.

A mortgage was recorded at the Registry of Deeds in Salem, Mass., for $20,000,000 from the Commercial Cable Company of New York to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to secure an issue of bonds. The document covers forty-two printed pages.

The House at Hartford, Conn., rejected all bills conferring on women the same rights of suffrage as men enjoy.

A bill was introduced in the Kentucky Legislature providing for the branding of convicted burglars on each cheek.

The United States battle ship Iowa was docked in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and in a preliminary spin off Sandy Hook reached a speed of 15.75 knots an hour, under natural draught.

The New Jersey Legislature adjourned at Trenton. Appropriation bills were passed, as well as measures to change the day for elections now held on Monday to Tuesday, and authorizing Asbury Park to purchase a beach front.

Comptroller Roberts's Graduated Inheritance Tax bill was passed by the New York State Assembly, 131 to 0.

John O'Sullivan, a railroad agent at Comstock, N. Y., and William Huyck, storekeeper, were drowned in Wood Creek near Wooden Lock. The men were on their way home in a carriage, and it is supposed that the team became unmanageable and plunged into the creek.

Two Chicago workmen who did not move promptly when a fuse was lighted in their blasting operations, were killed and four more were seriously injured.

Four incendiary fires at Altoona, Penn., indicate concerted efforts to destroy the town.

Fire destroyed two wards at the State Insane Asylum for the Insane on Ward's Island, New York City. The 1270 patients marched out as if merely practising a fire drill, and watched the flames until they are put out by the island firemen, aided by a company from New York. The fire did $20,000 damage.

The American Tobacco Company has sent out circulars to its jobbers announcing the abandonment of the factor system in selling its products to consumers. So many laws have been passed in the various States against this factor agreement that it was decided litigation to test the constitutionality of all these acts would be too expensive.

Seven ex-county officials and a well-known citizen were indicted at Butler, Ind., for stealing $50,000 from the county.

United States Torpedo Boat No. 7, the Dupont, was launched at Bristol, R. I. Miss Converse, daughter of Commander Converse, christened the vessel.

A tornado destroyed the town of Chandler, Oklahoma. A dozen or more persons were killed and probably 150 persons were badly injured.

The loss of three lives in a flat house at 61 West 105th street, New York City, was probably due to delay in sending in an alarm. Three victims were found after the fire was extinguished. They were Nellie Morrissey, forty years old, of Albany; Mrs. Elizabeth French, twenty-three years old, and Mrs. French's three-months-old daughter, Fidele.

Foreign Notes.

Beneficial rains have occurred in India, and prices are falling.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

A. I. Etnier, of Tyrone, is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. R. M. Longacre is seriously ill at her home on Shirley street.

Miss Henrietta Krimer, of Mt. Joy, Pa., is visiting at the residence of M. Hiney.

Dr. B. E. Himes, of Newton Hamilton, was in town on professional busines on Tuesday.

Mrs. F. D. Stevens, of Passadena, Cal., is the guest of friends in town and in Hill valley.

Mrs. Rev. C. L. Benscoter, of Lock Haven, spent some time with friends in this place on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Etnier, of Huntingdon, former residents of this place, were in town over Sunday with friends.

Postmaster C. E. Hart and William Jamison are each putting up new fences and otherwise improving their properties.

Miss Bessie Douglas, of this place, who is a student at the Philadelphia college of dentistry, arrived home on Thursday on the regular spring vacation.

The funeral of Miss Mary Borst, who died suddenly on Thursday morning last, was held on Saturday afternoon at the residence of her brother, Dr. G. C. Borst, with whom she made her home for several years past, interment being made in the Odd Fellows' cemetery. The services were conducted by Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor of the Presbyterian church, of which the deceased was an active member.

THREE SPRINGS.

John E. Heck, of this place, left for Allegheny city on April 1st.

Samuel Heeter is still confined to his room. His condition is serious.

Miss Ella Kirk, of Hustontown, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Allen Cutshall.

M. Chilcote has not improved any since last report. His condition seems worse.

Several families changed residences on April 1st. The only new arrivals were David H. Heck, of Hare's valley, and Harry E. Wilson, of Hill valley.

P. B. and Mrs. Ama Cutshall left for Philadelphia and New York last Monday where they will purchase a line of spring and summer goods for their store in this place.

James A. Heath, of Robertsdale, and Ettie J. Ramsey, of Saltillo, were united in marriage by T. A. Weight, Esq., at his residence on Ashman street, on Thursday evening, April 1st.

The prospects for a goodly number of candidates for the office of jury commissioner are apparently good. We have noticed mention of several names of different parties who will likely be in the race. We have in this place and vicinity four persons who have made known their intentions of being candidates for the above named office. They are W. H. Heck, of this place; A. B. Wagoner and A. K. Wagoner, of Clay township, and Richard Cutshall, of Springfield township.

CALVIN.

B. F. Mierley purchased a new horse last week.

Adam Pheasant moved his family to Blair county last week.

L. W. Pheasant, Esq., lost a valuable cow last Saturday night.

L. W. Pheasant and Amos Beatty have become residents of our town.

Mrs. Chas. Steele, who has been quite sick for ten days past, is better.

Mrs. Rachel Park, of Maddensville, is visiting her son, Clinton, in this place.

B. F. Glasgow and Mrs. Lou P. Bowman are somewhat better at this writing.

The educational meeting at Sheridan on Monday evening was largely attended.

John W. Steele, of West Huntingdon, moved his family to the farm vacated by W. B. Smith.

Mrs. Cora Cree, nee Quarry, has moved her household goods to Carnegie, Pa., where she will reside.

Spring is here; wheat and rye are looking first class; clover has lifted some in low ground; farmers are busy preparing the soil for spring crops.

Following is the report of Locust Grove school for month ending March 30, 1897:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled.	22	12	34
Average attendance.	15	10	25
Per cent. of "	81	88	85

Pupils who missed no time during the month are Lena Gosnell, Olie Gosnell, Orpha Stever, Millie Bowman, Thomas Mansberger, John Mansberger, Arlie Mansberger, Joe Smith, Wayne Gosnell, Elba Stapleton, Jesse Chilcote. Olie Gosnell and Joe Smith missed no time during term. Mollie Bowman and Lena Gosnell each missed one day during the term. DESSA ROLAND, teacher.

CASSVILLE.

The melancholy days are come,
The busiest of the year;
The housewife, with her brush and broom,
In every room appears.

We are glad to welcome several new families to our town.

Charles Corbin, Geary Cornelins and Martin Hoffman have moved to Cassville.

Mrs. Frank Stevens, of Passadena, Cal., was the guest of her uncle, J. Noble, for a few days.

The many friends of Mrs. Philip Gosnell will be glad to learn that she is recovering her usual health and strength.

The members of the Lutheran Sabbath school are preparing for an Easter service, to be held Sunday evening, April 18th.

Recent visitors to our town were David McClain, Dr. Stever, Rev. Walter Whitney, George Diggins, Wm. Irwin and C. A. Parsons.

Persons wishing to buy fresh bread and rolls can do so from Misses Jane and Sallie Snyder who will have Fisher's bread for sale every day.

Rev. H. S. Piper has been appointed Rev. R. H. Stine's colleague on the Cassville circuit for this conference year by Presiding Elder Polsgrove. Rev. Piper will preach at Eagle Foundry and Newberg Sunday, April 11th.

LOW RATES TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

Special Ten-Day Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for an early Spring excursion to Washington leaving Pittsburg April 15, 1897.

Round-trip tickets, permitting of stop-over in Baltimore in either direction within limit, will be sold at rates quoted below, good for use *going* on special train, or on Train No. 4, leaving Pittsburg at 8.10 P. M., *returning* on any regular train except the Pennsylvania Limited. Special train of parlor cars and day coaches will be run on the following schedule:

	Train leaves.		Rate.
Altoona	11 40	A. M.	$7 35
Bellwood	f11 52	"	7 35
Tyrone	12 03	P. M.	7 25
Huntingdon	12 35	"	6 65
Mt. Union	f12 54	"	6 35
Lewistown Junction	1 33	"	5 60
Washington	Arrive 7 15	"	.....

"f" Stops only on notice to agent.

Pullman sleeping cars will be run through on night train leaving Pittsburg at 8.10 P. M.

Should the number of passengers not be sufficient to warrant the running of a special train, the company reserves the right to carry participants in this excursion on regular train.

Tickets on sale in Pittsburg, at Union Ticket Office, 360 Fifth Avenue, and Union Station, and at all stations mentioned above. For full information apply to Agents or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg. 4-7-2t.

DIED.

HAWN.—At Campaign, Ill., March 18, 1897, W. B. Hawn, father of Mrs. B. F. Ripple, of Orbisonia, aged 76 years.

EYER.—In Warriorsmark valley, March 25, 1897, Daniel Eyer, aged 68 years, 10 months and 13 days.

MATTERN.—In Tyrone, March 25, 1897, David J. Mattern, aged 82 years, 11 months and 11 days.

BUTTS.—In Philadelpia, March 26, 1897, David M. Butts, of Bellefonte, a native of Alexandria, this county, aged 64 years.

HISSONG.—At Columbus, Ohio, March 22, 1897, Peter Hissong, brother of E. B. Hissong, Esq., of Cassville, aged 51 years and 5 months.

RICHARDSON.—In Huntingdon, on March 28, 1897, Lucretia, widow of Thomas Richardson, colored, aged about 64 years.

GRUBB.—In Walker township, March 27, 1897, Thos. M. Grubb, aged 28 years.

JACKSON.—In Jackson township, March 31, 1897, Mrs. Jane Jackson, aged 84 years.

BORST.—In Mount Union, April 1, 1897, Miss Mary Borst, aged about 40 years.

MARRIED.

PRICE—STALLMAN—At the home of the bride's parents, April 1, 1897, by Rev. R. L. Erbard, O. Crum Price and Maggie L. Stallman, both of Hill valley.

RUNK—CULBERSON—At the residence of Al. Curfman, in Clay township, April 1, 1897, by Rev. R. L. Erhard, Samuel B. Runk, of Saltillo, and Mary J. Culberson, of Three Springs.

A WAGON HIS HOME.

John Olson Will Circle the Globe in a Home Made Vehicle.

John Olson, a paper hanger employed by T. C. McCartney, is completing arrangements by which he will make a tour of the world in a wagon. Olson and several others expect to start on their adventurous journey in October.

The vehicle in which the journey will be made is at present in course of construction in a blacksmith shop on Chestnut avenue near Third street. Olson himself designed it and is doing all the work necessary himself.

The wagon is designed to be drawn by three horses and is 7x20 feet. It will be divided into three compartments, the first containing a series of cupboards; the second is a living room 7x7, and the other will be a room containing six bunks. Olson is exhausting his ingenuity in decorating the house-wagon, and is building it in a way that will give it the greatest possible strength and lightness. He intends to move into the wagon as soon as it is completed, in order to accustom himself to his surroundings before he starts on his momentous journey.

Olson's daughter, a little girl of 12, and his 15-year-old brother will accompany him in the queer equipage. The men will sell goods along the route and thus make a little money to help along. It is understood, however, that he has sufficient money to indulge in this whim without work if he chooses to do so. Guns, fishing tackle, etc., will be abundant in the wagon, while a large supply of all sorts of provisions can be stored in the vehicle.

Olson intends to bid farewell to houses and live henceforth in his wagon. He will drive across this country first, passing leisurely westward, and later will sail for Europe. How long it will take him to make the journey around the world he does not know and neither does he care. He is out for a good time and he means to have it.—Altoona *Tribune.*

—The month of March just closed has not been behind any of its predecessors in disorderly conduct so far as the weather is concerned.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed ni si May 5, 1897, and absolutely May 11, 1897.

1 RUNK. Account of J. R. Hegie, administrator of Samuel Runk, late of Dublin township, deceased.
2 HERMON. First and final account of William Hermon, executor of Frederick Hermon, deceased.
3 HOLTZAPPLE. First and final account of J. D. Goodman, administrator of Henry Holtzapple, deceased, late of the borough of Birmingham.
4 GROVE. First and final account of Joseph L. Bergantz, administrator of Charles Edgar Grove, late of Henderson township, deceased.
5 BRINDLE. First and final account of D. H. Fisher, administrator of Rosannah Brindle, late of Lincoln township, deceased.
6 O'MARA. First and final account of W. J. O'Mara, administrator of John O'Mara, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.
7 WILSON. First and final account of Henry D. Wilson, executor of Matilda Wilson, late of Oneida township, deceased, with distribution.
8 SHOUP. Final account of H. C. Zeigler, guardian of Mathias Shoup, Margaret Shoup and Elizabeth Shoup, minor children of Alfred N. Shoup, late of Tell township, deceased.
9 CRAWFORD. First and final account of Jacob Conrad, guardian of Albert H. and Ray P. Crawford, minor children of Geo. W. Crawford, as filed by the administrator of Jacob Conrad, deceased.
10 HOOVER. First and final account of Katharine Hoover and Reuben Hoover, administrators of Benjamin Hoover, late of Penn township, deceased.
11 SHULTZ. First and final account of Geo. W. Shultz, administrator of David H. Shultz, late of Lincoln township, dec'd.
12 METZ. Second and final account of John Metz, administrator of John K. Metz, deceased.
13 GRAZIER. Account of Benjamin Boyer, guardian of Maud Grazier, minor child of Porter B. Grazier, deceased.
14 HARPER. First and final account of W. H. Roday, administrator of Robert Harner, deceased, late of Dublin township.
15 BANKS. First and final account of J. L. Hetrick, administrator of John Banks, late of Union township, deceased.
16 WHITTAKER. First and final account of Thomas S. Whittaker, administrator of John A. Whittaker, late of the borough of Alexandria, deceased.
17 CORBIN. First and final account of Addison M. Kelly, administrator of the estate of William A. Corbin, late of Juniata township, deceased.
18 SHAVER. First and final account of James M. Shaver and C. B. Bowles, executors of Peter R. Shaver, deceased, late of the borough of Mount Union, with distribution.
19 HURLEY. First and final account of Joseph Repper, administrator of Mary Hurley, late of Cromwell township, dec'd.
20 BLAIR. Second partial account of John S. Blair, executor of David Blair, deceased, and second distribution account of John S. Blair, trustee, under the will of David Blair, deceased, filed therewith.
21 AFRICA. First and final account of Stewart Africa, administrator of Jacob Africa, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.

Register's office, April 5, 1897. } B. F. GODARD, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed ni si on May 5, 1897. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely Sept. 8, 1897.

1 RUPERT. Inventory of the personal property of John Rupert, late of Clay township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Margaret Rupert.
2 Inventory of the personal property of John A. Nash, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, as taken by his wife, Sarah Nash.
3 CRITES. Inventory of the personal property of W. K. Crites, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Amanda J. Crites.
4 Inventory of the personal property of John P. Campbell, deceased, set apart to Martha Campbell, his widow, by appraisers appointed by the Orphans' Court, under act of June 4, 1883.
5 McMATH. Inventory of the personal property of Samuel McMath, late of Tell township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Martha McMath.
6 CUMMINS. Inventory of the personal property of Robert S. Cummins, late of Jackson township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Amanda T. Cummins.
7 CONRAD. Inventory of the personal property of Jacob Conrad, late of the borough of Orbisonia, deceased, as taken by his widow, Mary Conrad.
8 CORNEALY. Appraisement of the real estate of John Cornealy, late of Spruce Creek township, deceased, as set apart to his widow, Margaret Cornealy, under Act of June 4, 1883.
9 SEHNER. Inventory of the personal property of George M. Sehner, late of the borough of Orbisonia, deceased, as set apart to his widow, Ellen Sehner, under Act of Jvne 4, 1883.

Office of Clerk O. C. April 5, 1897. } B. F. GODARD, Clerk Orphans' Court.

HARD COAL—three sizes, stove, nut and pea. H. H. SWOPE, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-23.

FOR SALE.—Irish Cobbler Seed Potatoes. These tubers are extra early and give a large yield. There is no better food potato. I offer them at a much lower price than the same variety can be purchased from horticulturists. Call on or address, K. W. MIERLEY, Page, Pa.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned, executor of the estate of James E. McDonald, late deceased, of the borough of Mapleton, offers at private sale the real estate of the deceased. This is a very desirable property and will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars call on or address, J. G. TEMPLETON, Gorsuch, Huntingdon Co., Pa. 1-13-97

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, J. R. Flenner, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

AUDITORS' REPORT

of the financial condition of the borough of Mapleton, for the year ending March 2, 1897.

COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNT.

Account of J. A. Toomey, collector of Borough Duplicate. Tax, 3 mills.

DR.

To amount of duplicate	$ 199 59	
" 5 per cent. additional on $50.69	2 53	
CR.		
By exonerations		$ 1 76
" 5 per cent. off $107.64, for prompt payment		5 38
" 3 per cent. for collecting $102.26		3 07
" 5 per cent. for collecting $90.19		4 51
" Treasurer's receipts		187 40
	202 12	202 12

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of Special Borough Duplicate. Tax, 3 mills.

DR.

To omount of duplicate	$ 199 59	
" 5 per cent. additional on $50.69	2 53	
CR.		
By exonerations		$ 1 76
" 5 per cent. off $107.64, for prompt payment		5 38
" 3 per cent. for collecting $102.26		3 07
" 5 per cent. for collecting $90.19		4 51
" Treasurer's receipts		187 40
	202 12	202 12

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer of Borough Fund.

DR.

To amount from 1895-96	32 38	
" " " collector	187 40	
" " " licenses	2 50	
" " transferred from Special Fund	119 15	
CR.		
By vouchers		300 18
" 2 per cent. as treasurer		6 00
Bal. Dr		35 25
	341 43	341 43
Balance in treasury	35 25	

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer of Special Fund.

DR.

To amount from 1895-96	72 04	
" " " collector	187 40	
" " State tax	50	
CR.		
By vouchers		138 03
" 2 per cent. as treasurer		2 76
" amount transferred to Borough Fund		119 15
	259 94	259 94

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Mapleton, being duly sworn, do certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers and accounts of the collector and treasurer of said borough, and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 8th day of March, A. D. 1897.

L. L. PARKER,
J. H. SHIMER,
J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
Auditors.

1897. - - 1897.

SPRING CAMPAIGN.

Our Spring and Summer stock is now in and it is a very complete one. Our stock is bought from the very best houses and manufacturers in this country and it can be safely classed above the average one. We are not hunting up inferior stuff to save our patrons 5 and 10 per cent. on investment and lose them 25 to 50 per cent. in actual wear, but buy

Clean, Reliable Goods at Close Prices, and Sell them at Close Prices.

Our departments in Dress Goods, Hosiery and Underwear, Kid Gloves, Corsets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Shirt Waists, Capes, Jackets, Carpets, Mattings, Rugs and Lace Curtains are replete with a line of desirable goods. Come and see us whether you buy or not.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

New Millinery Goods

Received each week in all the latest novelties in flowers and fancy feathers, Children's Caps,

Tam O'Shanters and Ladies' Hats.

All new hats trimmed free of charge during this month. Will give you better bargains than you can get in a larger town.

KATE COWHER.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., April 7, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Gardeners are busy.

—A pension has been issued to Warner Thomas, Saltillo.

—Opening of new Spring and Summer millinery this week, at Kate Cowher's.

—Ribbons and chiffons, in the new spring combinations, at Kate Cowher's.

—Potatoes recently sold at 5 cents per bushel at a public sale in Morris township.

—Just received direct from New York all the latest fancies in millinery at Kate Cowher's.

—Miss Pearson, of Lewistown, was the guest of her sister Mrs. Perry White Saturday and Sunday.

—W. P. Harvey, of Altoona, spent a couple days of the past week with his parents in this place.

—Teachers' examination for permanent certificates will be held in Huntingdon Saturday, May 1st.

—Lawrence S. Swope, formerly of this place, has been appointed justice of the peace at Orbisonia, vice Jacob Conrad, deceased.

—Frank Kyle and W. G. McConahy, of this place, departed last Thursday for Braddock, where they have secured employment.

—Mrs. Amelia Polsgrove, wife of the presiding elder of the Juniata district, is visiting her friend, Miss Kate Cowher, of this place.

—Jesse L. Hartman, esq., who is serving his second term as prothonotary of Blair county spent last Saturday in Mapleton, being the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gillam.

—The widow of the late George B. Roberts has made a donation of $5,000 to the Altoona Hospital, the interest of which will be used to sustain a free bed in that institution.

—There were four fires in Altoona on Monday night of last week, all supposed to be of incendiary origin. The most destructive was that of William Stoke's planing mill, entailing a loss of about $35,000.

—A few days ago at Jersey Shore eighteen snakes crawled out from a post hole on the site where the Sweedish church is being erected and all were killed. The reptiles measured from ten inches to two feet.

—On Tuesday of last week at the residence of Joseph Limes, at Lewistown, his granddaughter, Jessie Corbett, aged about 2 years, was accidentally drowned in a cellar which was open at an outside entrance in the yard.

—The members of the Huntingdon school board have decided to erect a new school building the coming summer on the ground purchased last year, in that part of the town known as Portland, the cost to be about $9,000.

—The 190 suits involving over $400,000 brought against the partners in the suspended Hollidaysburg Bank of Gardner, Morrow & Co., Judge Bell decided on Tuesday of last week should be tried at a special term, beginning the first Monday in next June.

—A fracas occurred at Milesburg a few nights ago between two young men named Gates and Bryant, who attempted to settle their past grievances in a fistic encounter. During the tussle Bryant pulled out his knife and stabbed Gates two or three times in the thigh. He will recover.

—John G. Kendall, a coal miner and a resident of Gallitzin, is in jail at Ebensburg charged with murdering his father-in-law, William Pritchard, on Monday evening of last week. Kendall, while in a rage, sent the charge of a shotgun through Pritchard's head. A dispute over some trivial family matters led to the murder.

—The Shade Gap hotel, at Shade Gap, this county, owned by William McGowan, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday night of last week. Nothing was saved but an organ, sewing machine and a few other articles. The hotel was a two-story stone building with two frame buildings attached. The loss is about $3,000; the building was insured for $2,000 and the furniture for $600. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—On Wednesday morning of last week the dwelling house of Oliver Strawser, in Milford township, Juniata county, was destroyed by fire with all its contents. George Kauffman, a son-in-law of Mr. Strawser, made a fire in the cook-stove about 5 o'clock and then returned to bed, from which he was roused by the flames which had progressed so far that they could not be extinguished. There was an insurance of $400 on the building and $200 on contents.

—August Hochstetler, a young farm hand in Paint township, Somerset county, attempted to put a vicious bull in a stall in the stable the other evening when the animal turned suddenly and, knocking Hochstetler down, gored him several times in the lower limbs. The young man made a desperate fight against great odds and succeeded in getting out of the stable before the enraged animal struck him in a vital part. His injuries, while painful, are not serious, but he had a narrow escape from being killed.

—The county commissioners of Blair county have leased the old Seminary building at Martinsgburg, formerly used for an Indian school, and will be fit up as a home and school for children that have been cared for at the county alms house, with other orphan children supported by the county. Mrs. S. C. Shaeffer, who has been a teacher at Martinsburg for many years, will be matron. The building will be put in repair immediately, and be ready for occupancy in a few days.

—Executions in favor of Katharine Fritchey, E. C. Fritchey and the Mountain City Lumber Co., aggregating $7,910, have been issued against Fritchey Bros., proprietors of the Huntingdon Planing Mill, and the works are in the hands of the Sheriff, although they are running as usual. Their failure to realize on accounts is the cause of the collapse. The members of the firm are hard working, industrious men and we hope they will speedily emerge from their embarrassed financial condition.

—Samuel Hatfield and wife were summoned to Alexandria yesterday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Susan Phillips, wife of William Phillips, and mother of Mrs. Hatfield. Mrs. Phillips died Sunday morning about 10 o'clock from a complication of diseases. She had been in ill health for a long time. She was a good woman and bore her suffering patiently. She was aged about 67 years and during the greater part of her life had been a devout member of the Presbyterian church. Her husband, two sons and three daughters survive her. The children are John, Charles and Mrs. James Dysart, of Alexandria; Mrs. Samuel Hatfield, of Mapleton, and Mrs. J. M. Porter, of Tyrone.

New State Laws.

Governor Hastings has approved the following bills and they are now laws of this commonwealth: Providing for the erection and regulation of municipal liens and the proceeding for the collection thereof in boroughs; fixing the standard weight of a bushel of oats at thirty-two pounds; supplement to the act of June 1, 1895, to authorize school directors to aid free libraries otherwise established; authorizing the purchase by the State of unseated lands for the non-payment of taxes for the creation of a State forest reservation; making constables of townships ex-officio wardens for the extinction of forest fires and for reporting to the court of quarter sessions violations of the laws for the protection of forests from fire, prescribing the duties of such wardens and their punishment for failure to perform the same and empowering them to require under penalty the assistance of other persons in the extinction of such fires; to provide for the pay and mileage of coroners for viewing a dead body where no inquest is held.

Sunday School Officers.

At the reorganizations of the different Sunday schools of this place the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

PRESBYTERIAN.—Superintendent, E. E. Ball; asst. supt., T. M. Wood; secretary, H. S. Stubbs; treasurer, A. W. Swope; librarian, Samuel Skipper; asst. librarian, Albert Buchanan.

UNITED BRETHREN.—Superintendent, A. M. Parker: secretary, J. A. McHugh; treasurer, R. C. Fields; librarians, Watson Brininger, John Hooper.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Superintendent, R. N. McCarl; assistant supt., Isaac Horton; secretary, L. F. Baker; assistant sec., A. B. Baker; treasurer, H. H. Swope; librarians, Jesse Swope, Eddie McCarl.

McCRACKEN BROTHERS AGAIN IN JAIL

Charged with Involuntary Manslaughter--Hearing Fixed for April 12th.

Joseph and Ellsworth McCracken, of Oneida township, who were acquitted at December term, 1895, of the murder of George Hawn, are again in jail. They are charged with involuntary manslaughter, for the same offence, and will have a hearing on Monday, April 12th.

After the defendants were acquitted, a year and four months ago, they went home and declared they would re-erect the fence at the lane which the alleged "white caps" tore down the night George Hawn was killed, but this purpose they refrained from carrying into effect upon receiving from District Attorney Waite a note of warning. Within the past few months, however, they put a wire fence across the lane, which prevents the occupants of the properties on each side of it from driving to the rear of their premises, and this again raised serious opposition and commotion among the people in the vicinity, inasmuch it looked as though the McCrackens were "rubbing it in."

The widow Souders and Charles Knode having brought a civil suit against the McCrackens to determine the ownership of the land, the latter decided to arrest for malicious mischief the sixteen young men who had a hand in tearing down the slab fence on the night of the killing, which they accordingly did. The hearing was fixed for Saturday afternoon, March 27, before Justice Patton, and the young men with many friends from Oneida township were present, but before the case was called the McCracken brothers were arrested for involuntary manslaughter on oath of Henry Hawn, the father of the young man who was killed in the spring of '95, and as previously noted, they were taken to jail, where they now tarry, pending the hearing on the 12th inst.—*Globe.*

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by B. F. Godard, clerk of the orphans' court, during the past week:

O. Crum Price and Maggie L. Stallman, Cromwell township.

Hugh C. Galbraith and Annie Pyles, Rockhill borough.

James A. Hoffer and Annie J. Hoffman, Greenwood Furnace.

William J. Nolan and Mary M. Black, Huntingdon.

John G. Wilson and Minnie Rutter, Clay township.

John E. Everett, Shirley township, and Mary E. DeHaven, Newburg, Franklin Co., Pa.

James M. States and Florence B. Strickler, Huntingdon.

Clarence E. Jackson, Huntingdon, and Claudie A. Biglow, McAlevy's Fort.

William J. Snyder and Carrie Hicks, Orbisonia.

Milton O. Green and Mary M. Park, Cassville.

William E. Hess, Dublin Mills, Pa., and Ruth E. Andrew, Clay township.

Martin Thomas and Annie M. Kauffman, Warriorsmark.

James M. Johnston, M. D., Coalport, Pa., and Mary Kyper, Huntingdon.

A Talk on Carpets and Mattings.

We extend to you a Special Invitation to call and examine our Immense Stock of Carpets and Mattings. In Ingrains we can give you good at 20 cents; a little better at 25 cents; at 35, 40, 45, 50 and 55 cents we have most excellent value. The Carpets are all new, consequently we have all the new styles and colors. We still have some of the 20 cent rag carpet, this is a special bargain and you should see it. Our line of Brussels, Moquettes, Axminsters and Velvets shown by sample are much admired.

MATTINGS.—Have you seen the new Carpet effects; they are beauties. The earlier you come the better the choice. We are going to make a success of this department and believe we can save you some money, but come and see for yourself. WILLIAM REED & SONS,

Huntingdon, Pa.

—Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; to-day Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Where ever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Where They Live.

There was considerable changing of residence in this place this spring and the end is not yet. Circumstances have prevented some removals and some who purposed moving here from other places have not yet arrived. We hope those who have moved away may find more congenial temporal homes. We use the term temporal advisedly for they are sure soon or later to return—they always do. To those who have moved to town the ITEM extends a cordial welcome. Below is the list of removals so far as we are able to complete it:

TO MAPLETON.

Mrs. Catharine Banks to property recently purchased of E. R. Ramsey; Frank O'Connor from Mill Creek to corner of Church and Spring streets; Charles Deeter, jr., from Brady township to G. W. Yocum's house on Hill street; G. A. Wise from Union township to one of G. W. Yocum's houses on Glendower way.

FROM MAPLETON.

S. S. Taylor to B. O'Connor & Sons' property south of town; S. C. Harvey to property recently purchased of John Banks estate; E. R. Ramsey to W. T. Boring's tenant house.

TO GLENDOWER WAY.

Jere Brumbaugh to one of G. W. Yocum's houses.

TO HILL STREET.

Stewart Arnold to property of Mrs. Ann Godard estate.

TO GRANT STREET.

L. M. Dell to property of W. H. Rex estate.

TO SPRING STREET.

G. W. McCarl to property of W. H. Rex estate; J. E. Dysart to property of Mrs. Curry.

TO MAIN STREET.

J. C. Griffin to J. G. Dell's house; Richard Wrenner to J. A. McHugh's house; B. B. Shore to Mrs. M. P. Truax's house; J. L. Hetrick to G. L. Smith's house; M. Nelson to J. E. Smucker's house; Rev. R. S. Woodward to M. F. Robley's house; Benjamin O'Connor to property recently purchased of Union National Bank.

TO CALLOWHILL STREET.

J. D. McDonald to S. P. Pheasant's house.

TO CAMPBELL STREET.

J. E. Montgomery to W. H. Spangler's house; E. R. Himes to W. H. Spangler's house; Harry Wagner to W. H. Spangler's house.

TO RAILROAD STREET.

Edward Estep to W. F. Gillam's house; William Cramer to B. O'Connor & Sons' house.

TO RESERVOIR STREET.

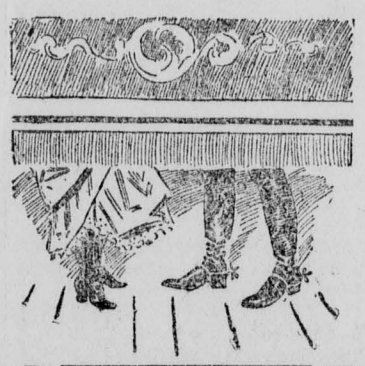
W. E. Hack to property of Nancy Kinkead estate; Miss Mary J. Miller to her own property.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Fifty cents and $1.00 at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

Great Disaster in

Men's and Ladies'



SHOES

A few Men's, $3.00 and $3.50, for $1.47.

Boys' $2.60 for $1.33.

Ladies', $3.00, for $1.97.

" $2.25, for $1.68.

We make this cut price to make room for Spring Stock.

D. S. LYNN,

Hazlett Block,

HUNTINGDON, - PENN'A.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared

To Accommodate

You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock

and White Oak

Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy N. Y.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. ABBOTT, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

Life and Health

Happiness and usefulness depend upon pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. This is the time to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, because the blood is now loaded with impurities which must be promptly expelled or health will be in danger. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FREE! We direct special attention to the following remarkable statements:

Dear Madame:
Yours to hand. I recommend the Moore treatment because I have tried it, and know it to be just what he says it is. I was cured by it, and have remained so eight years; have known of many others being cured of the very worst cases. By all means get it.
Yours truly, W. E. PENN.
EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK.
The above is a letter written by the late Rev. W. E. Penn, the noted Evangelist, to Mrs. W. H. Watson, New Albion, N. Y.

Restored His Hearing in 5 Minutes.

My age is 63. I suffered from Catarrh 10 years. Had intense headache, continual roaring and singing in ears, took cold easily. My hearing began to fail, and for three years was almost entirely deaf, and continually grew worse. Everything I had tried failed. In despair I commenced to use Aerial Medication in 1888, and the effect of the first application was simply wonderful. In less than five minutes my hearing was fully restored, and has been perfect ever since, and in a few months was entirely cured of Catarrh.
ELI BROWN, Jacksboro, Tenn.

"Whereas I was deaf, now I hear."

At the age of 69, after having suffered from Catarrhal Deafness twenty years, am truly thankful to state that I am entirely cured by Aerial Medication; my hearing, which had become so bad that I could not hear a watch tick, or conversation, is fully restored. I will verify this statement.
WM. RITCHIE,
Derby Center, Vt.

Medicine for 3 Months' Treatment Free

To introduce this treatment and prove beyond doubt that Aerial Medication will cure Deafness, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases, I will, for a short time, send Medicines for three months' treatment free. Address,
I. H. Moore, M. D., Dept. K. 7, Cincinnati, O.

Who opened that bottle of
HIRES Rootbeer?
The popping of a cork from a bottle of Hires is a signal of good health and pleasure. A sound th old folks like to hear —the children can't resist it.
HIRES
Rootbeer
is composed of the very ingredients the system requires. Aiding the digestion, soothing the nerves, purifying the blood. A temperance drink for temperance people.
Made only by
The Charles E. Hires Co., Phila.
A package makes 5 gallons.
Sold everywhere.

River Wanders From Its Path.

Some boys while hunting muskrats near Willow Point, N. Y., made a curious discovery, recently. They heard a roaring sound and followed the noise to the foot of a large tree, where they found a portion of the current of the Susquehanna River had been diverted and was pouring into some underground channel with the noise of a cataract. There was apparently a drop of considerable distance and the water entering the opening had the appearance of a whirlpool, everything in the vicinity being drawn in. The phenomenon cannot be accounted for, as the formation is of recent occurrence.—New York Press.

Peddling Electricity.

In disposing of the immense quantities of electrical energy yielded by Niagara Falls it has been found profitable to organize a local company to buy the electricity at wholesale and sell it at retail. The profit of peddling electricity at retail prices is said to be considerable. The idea may be elaborated and developed indefinitely wherever electricity is supplied in very large bulk.—New York World.

To test diamonds easily, place wax on the back of the gems. This will not affect the brilliancy of good stones, but will make paste imitations look worthless directly.

Hidden Places.

Why a weasel should hate a rat is strange, as he is only an elongated rat himself. Rats and mice love hidden places, and a weasel is about the only living thing that can find them out. Aches and pains are like rats and mice. They seek out the hidden places of the human system and gnaw and ravage the muscles and nerves. St. Jacobs Oil, like a weasel, knows how to go for them. It will penetrate to the secret recesses of the pain, and breaks up its habitation and drives it out. Rats and mice shun the corners where a weasel has been, and pains and aches once fairly driven out by St. Jacobs Oil are permanently cured and seldom come back to their old haunts. There must be patience with the treatment; some chronic forms are stubborn and resist, but the great remedy will finally conquer and give health and strength to the afflicted parts.

Japan imported about thirty million gallons of kerosene oil from America last year.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00, at all druggists.

The delinquent taxes in Chicago amount to over $3,000,000.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, }
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. {SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A fair lady becomes still fairer by using that salutary beautifier, Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of Grain-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. Grain-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. One-quarter the price of coffee. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Cure For Sleeplessness.

To cure sleeplessness, a noted doctor says, let the feet be put in water as hot as possible before retiring. Hot water is also advised by physicians to be taken internally. It quiets excited nerves and is good for indigestion, these two being causes of much insomnia.

Pistols and Pestles.

The duelling pistol now occupies its proper place, in the museum of the collector of relics of barbarism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until everybody has tested the virtue of Ayer's sugar coated pills. They treat the liver as a friend, not as an enemy. Instead of driving it, they coax it. They are compounded on the theory that the liver does its work thoroughly and faithfully under obstructing conditions, and if the obstructions are removed, the liver will do its daily duty. When your liver wants help, get "the pill that will,"

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

GRAND GRANT PAGEANT.

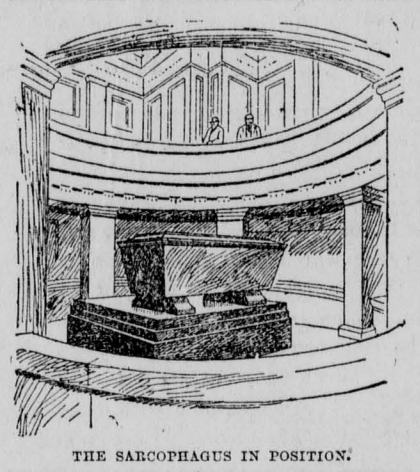
Scenes to Attend the Dedication of His Tomb in New York City.

THE PARADE TO BE IMPOSING.

The Whole National Guard of New York State to Participate---8000 Men Coming From Pennsylvania---Indications That the Naval Parade Will Be On a Splendid Scale---Foreign Vessels Invited.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—General Grenville M. Dodge, Grand Marshal, and Chairman of the Military Committee of the Grant Monument Inaugural Celebration, has received a despatch from Adjutant-General Tillinghast to the effect that he had issued orders calling out the entire National Guard of the State, numbering 13,000 men, for the parade on April 27.

Admiral Bunce also sent the Committee word that all the available ships of the naval force under his command would take part



THE SARCOPHAGUS IN POSITION.

in the celebration, and that he desired to cooperate with the committee in every way possible towards the success of the enterprise. Most of the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron will assemble at Hampton Roads and come to this city April 19. The marines, numbering about 1000 men, it is thought, will be landed on the morning of April 27, so as to allow them to march in the parade.

Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage has issued orders directing all available vessels of the revenue, marine and light-house service to attend and participate in the naval parade.

In General Order No. 4, Major-General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., Major-General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., and Colonel Charles F. Homer have been appointed to the commands of the First, Second and Third grand divisions of the parade, consisting of all uniformed and equipped military and naval forces, all veteran and patriotic organizations, and all civic organizations respectively.

A unique feature of the parade will be the presence in line of a squadron of cavalry made up of the sons of Confederate veterans.

President McKinley and his cabinet will take part in the ceremony, and the Governors of at least a dozen States, with their staffs, will also participate. The scope of both land and sea parades grows daily, and it is expected the entire ceremonies will present one of the grandest pageants ever witnessed in this country.

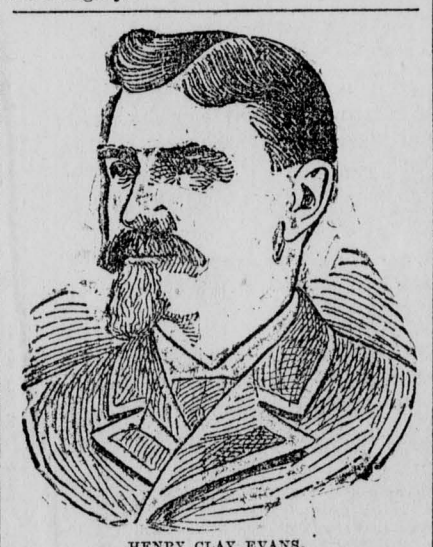
At the tomb, in Riverside Park, work has been commenced on the floor of the crypt. It is of large segments of white Italian marble, with a ten-inch border of black Belgian marble about the square base of green Quincy granite upon which rests the sarcophagus for General Grant, which was placed in position a few days after its arrival from the quarry in Wisconsin. A large force of men is also at work on the grounds surrounding the tomb.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Evans for Pension Commissioner, and Tower Sent to Austria.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Charlemagne Tower, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Austro-Hungary.



HENRY CLAY EVANS,
(Former candidate for Governor of Tennessee named for Pension Commissioner.)

William S. Shallenberger, of Pennsylvania, to be Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Thomas Ryan, of Kansas, to be First Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee, to be Commissioner of Pensions. Mr. Evans was a member of the Fifty-first Congress. He was for a time First Assistant Postmaster-General under President Harrison's administration. He came prominently before the country as a Republican candidate for Governor of Tennessee.

Six Children Drowned in Kansas.

Six children of John McGrath, a farmer living in the northwestern part of Nemeha County, Kansas, were drowned near their home while attempting to ford Pole Creek. The children, with their mother, were in a heavy lumber wagon. A boy of fourteen who was driving turned the team into the swollen stream at a point where the family had been accustomed to ford it. The wagon was overturned and all its occupants swept away, except the mother, who managed to reach the bank.

CYCLING NOTES.

Over a quarter of a million bicycles were sold in France last year.

"Good roads" seems to be the battle cry of the cycling organizations.

The Princess Marie of Greece is a graceful and accomplished cyclist.

The Birmingham (England) cycle track stands will seat 75,000 persons.

Some interesting bicycle races took place recently in Honolulu, Hawaii.

A special bicycle road is in course of construction from Vienna to Baden.

Arizona has fallen in line. A law has been passed compelling the railroads to carry bicycles free as baggage.

It is said that the tubing used in making bicycles last year, if stretched in a straight line, would measure more than 5000 miles.

Earl and Countess Grey, Sir Richard Martin and many other prominent people, have been seen riding their bicycles in Buluwayo, South Africa.

Wedding processions at which the bridal couples and all the guests were on bicycles have been noted recently in Belgium as well as in England.

The principal streets and avenues of St. Louis are to be left unsprinkled, for the comfort of bicyclists, during the hours before 9 a. m. and after 5 p. m.

The French war office has decided to disband the cyclist corps which it had been intended should play an important part in this year's army maneuvers.

The wheelmen of New Jersey, after twelve weeks of hard fighting, won their battle and passed the Free Baggage bill in the Senate at Trenton by a unanimous vote.

Sandow's challenge to ride ten miles or upward against any of the crackajacks, or any man, has at last been taken up by both Huret and Stocks. The stake is $5000.

In many of the rural districts of England the Government has put in use the bicycle for postal delivery. It has been found invaluable where a postman has a big country district. The roads being fine has allowed of this practical innovation.

In the entire kingdom of Italy there are but ten bicycle factories, and they turn out only fair work. Prices of the Italian machine run from $70 to $100, but only about one-fifth of the wheels in use in Italy are of home manufacture, the rest being English and German makes, and it is the general opinion of wheelmen that a good bicycle cannot be obtained for less than about $130.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Paris employs 65,000 dressmakers.

Australian servants are organizing.

Kentucky has women paperhangers.

The Utah Legislature killed the eight-hour bill.

Stenography employs 198,000 American women.

A union label probably will be placed on bicycles.

Ironmolders will not hold a National convention this year.

Newry (Ireland) mill operatives won a strike against fines.

Bricklayers talk of a National home for their aged and infirm.

The Bakers' National convention will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, May 3.

The Missouri Legislature passed a bill providing for a State Board of Arbitration.

Omaha, Neb., is now a strictly eight-hour city for carpenters, as is also Victor, Col.

A lawyer has been elected general treasurer of the American Longshoremen's Union.

Newburg (N. Y.) churches took up collections to furnish tools for mechanics who suffered by fire.

Painters and decorators have 133 unions with 40,000 members in the United States and Canada.

Toledo (Ohio) unionists will raise money for a labor temple by producing a play written by a machinist.

New York housesmiths and bridgemen want eight hours and thirty-five cents an hour beginning May 1.

The thread mills in Kearny, N. J., have been shut down indefinitely, throwing about 1000 operatives out of work.

San Francisco's labor convention decided that $1 a day was not enough for the idle men for whom work was provided on the boulevard.

Toledo, Ohio, has been selected as the National headquarters of the Bicycle Workers' Union, and Buffalo will have the next convention.

The officials of a Pennsylvania trolley line have decreed that all the conductors and motormen in its employ must cut off their beards and mustaches.

Claus Spreckels is building a six-million-dollar house in San Francisco, Cal. In it there will be six bathrooms that will cost $50,000, no two of which will be alike.

Count Ervin Neipperg, who died in Europe the other day, was a son of Count Adam Neipperg, whose second wife was the Empress Marie Louise, the widow of Napoleon I.

The native laborers in German East Africa are expected to work from 5.30 a. m. to 6 p. m. in the burning sun, with only an hour and a half's intermission at noon. Many succumb to the heat.

Prizes to the amount of $22,500 were recently distributed to 2520 employes of the Prussian state railways, 1206 of whom have been in the service 25 years, 375 at least 35 years, and 39 as long as 50 years.

There are nearly 25,000 operatives in the North Carolina mills, of whom about 18,000 are adults—10,500 women and 7500 men—and over 6000 are children, one-half of whom are under fifteen years of age.

Men employed on the elevated railroads in New York City have raised by voluntary subscriptions about $3000 for a monument to the late Colonel F. K. Hain, who was a popular manager of the roads for many years. The monument is to be set up at his grave in Danville, Penn.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Professor J. B. McMasters, of Princeton University, has written a common-school history of the United States for the G. A. R.

John J. Ingalls, ex-United States Senator from Kansas, reported the prize fight at Carson City, Nev., for a metropolitan daily paper.

The King of Greece delights in taking recreation in the fields. He can plow, cut and bind corn, milk cows, and, in short, could at a pinch keep a farm going single-handed.

North Carolinians are mourning the recent death of Major Sidney M. Finger, whom they regard as having done more for the cause of education in their State than any other of their public men for many years.

President McKinley has abolished the custom of having a corps of special White House police always guarding the Executive Mansion. He takes afternoon walks on the streets like an ordinary citizen and is determined to remain on friendly terms with every one.

THE TARIFF BILL PASSED

Adopted in the House By a Vote of 205 to 122.

MEASURE TO BE RETROACTIVE.

An Amendment Adopted Increasing Duties on All Articles Imported After April 1---Five Democrats and One Populist Voted "Aye"---Twenty-One Third-Party Men Refused to Vote Against Protection.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The new Dingley Tariff bill was passed by the House, Wednesday, by a vote of 205 to 122. Every Republican member present, including Speaker Reed, voted for it. Five Democrats—Messrs. Meyer, Broussard and Davey, of Louisiana, and Kleberg, and Slayden, of Texas, also supported the bill because of the protection it provides for sugar. One Populist—Howard, of Alabama—joined with the Republicans. The negative vote comprised 117 Democrats, and four Populists and Fusionists—Messrs. Baker (Ill.), Marshall, Simpson and Todd.

Twenty-one Silver men contented themselves with voting "Present" when their names were called, having followed the advice of Representative Hartmann, of Montana, one of the recent bolters from the Republican party, who announced in a speech that, being protectionists, they would not vote against the bill and, desiring to be loyal to their friends in the recent campaign, they would not vote for it.

The consideration of the new Tariff measure on the floor of the House had occupied two legislative weeks, during which a running fire of debate had enlivened the proceedings, and aroused popular interest to such an extent that when, on Wednesday, the day for placing the bill on its final passage had arrived there was an air of intense excitement about the chamber.

Voting on the Tariff bill was not to begin until 3 o'clock p. m., but the galleries were crowded early to witness the manœuvring leading up to the climax of the ten days' battle. Mr. Dingley and Mr. Bailey, the opposing leaders, were in their places when Speaker Reed called the House to order at 10 o'clock.

Several amendments were made to the bill, the principal one being the new section agreed upon by the Committee on Ways and Means, making the duties in the bill to take effect April 1. This was proposed by Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.) and advocated by him in a fifteen-minute speech. It was opposed by Messrs. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.), Bland (Dem., Mo.), and Bailey (Dem., Tex.). It was agreed to by a vote 150 to 120. All the other amendments were adopted in the gross by a vote of 174 to 128. The third reading and engrossment of the bill were then ordered without a division.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means with instructions to report it with a provision to admit free of duty all articles controlled by a trust in the United States, and on the adoption of this motion the vote was taken by yeas and nays. This resulted: yeas, 148; nays, 196. So the motion to recommit was lost.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, both Mr. Dingley and Mr. Bailey demanding the yeas and nays. The vote resulted; yeas, 205; nays, 122; answering "present" and not voting, 21.

Just before the tally sheet was handed to him the Speaker said: "The Clerk will call my name."

The Clerk—"Mr. Reed."

The Speaker—"Aye."

The announcement was received with clapping of hands and shouts on the floor and in the galleries. When this had subsided Mr. Dingley made the usual motion to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on the table, which was agreed to, thus clinching the result.

At the suggestion of Mr. Dingley a special edition of 2500 copies of the bill as passed was ordered for the use of members.

The House then adjourned until Saturday at 12 o'clock.

A Rush to Pay Duties.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—There was a great rush on the last day of March to pay duties at the Custom House. Importers had heard that the new Dingley Tariff was to be in effect from April 1, and they wanted to obtain the benefit of the lower duties under the Wilson law. The total receipts were $1,726,453.54, and of this sum $1,268,232.91 represented duties on goods withdrawn from bond, leaving the amount of duties on direct importations at $458,220.63. The duties paid were mostly on woolens and tobacco. The receipts at the New York Custom House for the month of March were $17,579,633.25. They were exceeded in any one month only once before in the history of the Government.

MANY DUNKARDS GO WEST.

A Colony of Two Thousand Five Hundred Moves to North Dakota.

Two thousand five hundred Dunkard colonists passed through Chicago from Eastern States on their way to join the Dunkard colonies already established in North Dakota.

It will probably be the largest party of actual settlers ever taken West over one railroad. Pennsylvania, the State in which Dunkards are most numerous, contributes the largest portion of colonists to this movement. Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana also assist in swelling the number.

During the last two months, wherever any good-sized community of Dunkards has been found, mass meetings have been held, and letters of encouragement from brethren who have settled in North Dakota and tested its soil and climate have been read.

Devil's Lake and Cando, where the principal colonies of North Dakota Dunkards are located, will be the destination of the majority of the latest settlers. New colonies will be formed, and the arrival of over 2000 recruits will result in the building of several new churches. Fewer than 3000 Dunkards are now in North Dakota to welcome the new arrivals. They are all farmers, and regarded as good farmers, at that.

Most of, if not all, the families in the present movement have been engaged in agricultural pursuits, in accordance with the canons of the Dunkard Church. There were several special trains for passengers and long rows of freight cars, carrying personal effects of the settlers.

Germany's Carrier-Pigeons.

Germany has the astounding number of 500 carrier-pigeon clubs, with about 100,000 pigeons, all of which are at the service of the army in case of need. During the second week of March a carrier-pigeon exhibition was held at Hamburg at which 1400 pigeons were shown and many prizes awarded.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "The Triumph of Sadness."

TEXT: "Then went I up in the night by the brook and viewed the wall, and turned back, and entered by the gate of the valley, and so returned."—Nehemiah ii., 15.

A dead city is more suggestive than a living city—past Rome than present Rome—ruins rather than newly frescoed cathedral. But the best time to visit a ruin is by moonlight. The Coliseum is far more fascinating to the traveler after sundown than before. You may stand by daylight amid the monastic ruins of Melrose abbey, and study shafted oriel and rosetted stone and mullion, but they throw their strongest witchery by moonlight. Some of you remember what the enchanter of Scotland said in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel:"

"Wouldst thou view fair Melrose aright?
Go visit it by the pale moonlight."

Washington Irving describes the Andalusian moonlight upon the Alhambra ruins as amounting to an enchantment. My text presents you Jerusalem in ruins. The tower down. The gates down. The walls down. Everything down. Nehemiah on horseback, by moonlight looking upon the ruins. While he rides there are some friends on foot going with him, for they do not want the many horses to disturb the suspicions of the people. These people do not know the secret of Nehemiah's heart, but they are going as a sort of bodyguard.

I hear the clicking hoofs of the horse on which Nehemiah rides, as he guides it this way and that, into this gate and out of that, winding through that gate amid the debris of once great Jerusalem. Now the horse comes to dead halt at the tumbled masonry where he cannot pass. Now he shies off at the charred timbers. Now he comes along where the water under the moonlight flashes from the mouth of the brazen dragon after which the gate was named. Heavy hearted Nehemiah, riding in and out, now by his old home desolated, now by the defaced temple, now amid the scars of the city that had gone down under battering ram and conflagration! The escorting party knows not what Nehemiah means. Is he getting crazy? Have his own personal sorrows, added to the sorrows of the nation, unbalanced his intellect? Still the midnight exploration goes on. Nehemiah on horseback rides through the fish gate, by the tower of the furnaces, by the king's pool, by the dragon well, in and out, until the midnight ride is completed, and Nehemiah dismounts from his horse, and to the amazed and confounded and incredulous bodyguard, declares the dead secret of his heart when he says, "Come, now, let us build Jerusalem." "What, Nehemiah, have you any money?" "No." "Have you any kingly authority?" "No." "Have you any eloquence?" "No." Yet that midnight, moonlight ride of Nehemiah resulted in the glorious rebuilding of the city of Jerusalem. The people knew not how the thing was to be done, but with great enthusiasm they cried out, "Let us rise up now and build the city." Some people laughed and said it could not be done. Some people were infuriate and offered physical violence, saying the thing should not be done. But the workmen went right on, standing on the wall, trowel in one hand, sword in the other, until the work was gloriously completed. A that very time in Greece, Xenophon was writing a history, and Plato was making philosophy, and Demosthenes was rattling his rhetorical thunder. But all of them together did not do so much for the world as this midnight, moonlight ride of praying, courageous, homesick, close mouthed Nehemiah.

My subject first impresses me with the idea what an intense thing is church affection. Seize the bridle of that horse and stop, Nehemiah. Why are you risking your life here in the night? Your horse will stumble over these ruins and fall on you. Stop this useless exposure of your life. No; Nehemiah will not stop. He at last tells us the whole story. He lets us know he was an exile in a far distant land, and he was a servant, a cupbearer in the palace of Artaxerxes Lonigmanus, and one day, while he was handing the cup of wine to the king, the king said to him: "What is the matter with you? You are not sick. I know you must have some great trouble. What is the matter with you?" Then he told the king how that beloved Jerusalem was broken down, how that his father's tomb had been desecrated, how that the temple had been dishonored and defaced, how that the walls were scattered and broken. "Well," says King Artaxerxes, "what do you want?" "Well," said the cupbearer, Nehemiah, "I want to go home. I want to fix up the grave of my father. I want to restore the beauty of the temple. I want to rebuild the masonry of the city wall. Besides, I want passports so that I shall not be hindered in my journey, and besides that," as you will find in the context, "I want an order on the man who keeps your forest for just so much timber as I may need for the rebuilding of the city." "How long shall you be gone?" said the king. The time of absence is arranged. In hot haste this seeming adventurer comes to Jerusalem, and in my text we find him on horseback, in the midnight, riding around the ruins. It is through the spectacles of this scene that we discover the ardent attachment of Nehemiah for sacred Jerusalem, which in all ages has been the type of the church of God, our Jerusalem, which we love just as much as Nehemiah loved his Jerusalem. The fact is that you love the church of God so much that there is no spot on earth so sacred unless it be your own fireside. The church has been to you so much comfort and illumination that there is nothing that makes you so irate as to have it talked against.

If there have been times when you have been carried into captivity by sickness, you longed for the church, our holy Jerusalem, just as much as Nehemiah longed for his Jerusalem, and the first day you came out you came to the house of the Lord. When the temple was in ruins, like Nehemiah, you walked around and looked at it, and in the moonlight you stood listening if you could not hear the voice of the dead organ, the psalm of the expired Sabbaths. What Jerusalem was to Nehemiah the church of God is to you. Skeptics and infidels may scoff at the church as an obsolete affair, as a relic of the dark ages, as a convention of goody goody people, but all the impression they have ever made on your mind against the church of God is absolutely nothing. You would make more sacrifices for it to-day than any other institution, and if it were needful you would die in its defense. You can take the words of the kingly poet as he said, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning." You understand in your own experience the pathos, the homesickness, the courage, the holy enthusiasm of Nehemiah in his midnight ride around the ruins of his beloved Jerusalem.

A man comes to me to talk about religion. The first question I ask him is, "Do you feel yourself to be a sinner?" If he says, "Well, I—yes," the hesitancy makes me feel that the man wants a ride on Nehemiah's horse by midnight through the ruins—in by the gate of his affections, out by the gate of his will—and before he has got through with that midnight ride he will drop the reins on the horse's neck and will take his right hand and smite on his heart and say, "God, be merciful to me, a sinner," and before he has stabled his horse he will take his feet out of the stirrups, and he will slide down on the ground, and he will kneel crying: "Have mercy on me, O God, according to Thy loving kindness, according unto the multitude of Thy tender mercies! Blot out my transgressions, for I acknowledge my transgressions, and my sins are ever before Thee."

Again, my subject gives me a specimen of busy and triumphant sadness. If there was any man in the world who had a right to mope and give up everything as lost, it was Nehemiah. You say, "He was a cupbearer in the palace of Shushan, and it was a grand place." So it was. The hall of that palace was 200 feet square, and the roof hovered over thirty-six marble pillars, each pillar sixty feet high, and the intense blue of the sky and the deep green of the forest foliage, and the white of the driven snow, all hung trembling in the upholstery. But, my friends, you know very well that fine architecture will not put down homesickness. Yet Nehemiah did not give up. Then, when you saw him going among these desolated streets and by these dismantled towers and by the torn up grave of his father, you would suppose that he would have been disheartened and that he would have dismounted from his horse and gone to his room and said: "Woe is me! My father's grave is torn up. The temple is dishonored. The walls are broken down. I have no money with which to rebuild. I wish I had never been born. I wish I were dead." Not so says Nehemiah. Although he had a grief so intense that it excited the commentary of his king, yet that penniless, expatriated Nehemiah rouses himself up to rebuild the city. He gets his permission of absence. He gets his passports. He hastens away to Jerusalem. By night on horseback he rides through the ruins. He overcomes the most ferocious opposition. He arouses the piety and patriotism of the people, and in less than two months—namely, fifty-two days—Jerusalem was rebuilt. That's what I call busy and triumphant sadness.

At 3 o'clock every Sabbath afternoon, for years, in a beautiful parlor in Philadelphia—a parlor pictured and statuetted—there were from ten to twenty destitute children of the street. Those destitute children received religious instruction, concluding with cakes and sandwiches. How do I know that that was going on for sixteen years? I know it in this way: That was the first home in Philadelphia where I was called to comfort a great sorrow. They had a splendid boy, and he had been drowned at Long Branch. The father and mother almost idolized the boy, and the sob and shriek of that father and mother as they hung over the coffin resound in my ears to-day. There seemed to be no use of praying, for when I knelt down to pray the outcry in the room drowned out all the prayer. But the Lord comforted that sorrow. They did not forget their trouble. If you should go any afternoon into Laurel Hill, you would find a monument with the word "Walter" inscribed upon it and a wreath of fresh flowers around the name. I think there was not an hour in twenty years, winter or summer, when there was not a wreath of fresh flowers around Walter's name. But the Christian mother who sent those flowers there, having no child left, Sabbath afternoons mothered ten or twenty of the lost ones of the street. That is beautiful. That is what I call busy and triumphant sadness. Here is a man who has lost his property. He does not go to hard drinking. He does not destroy his own life. He comes and says: "Harness me for Christian work. My money's gone. I have no treasures on earth. I want treasures in heaven. I have a voice and a heart to serve God." You say that that man has failed. He has not failed—he has triumphed!

Oh, I wish I could persuade all the people who have any kind of trouble never to give up. I wish they would look at the midnight rider of the text and that the four hoofs of that beast on which Nehemiah rode might cut to pieces all their discouragements and hardships and trials. Give up! Who is going to give up when on the bosom of God he can have all his troubles hushed? Give up! Never think of giving up. Are you borne down with poverty? A little child was found holding her dead mother's hand in the darkness of a tenement house, and some one coming in the little girl looked up while holding her dead mother's hand, and said. "Oh, I do wish that God had made more light for poor folks." My dear, God will be your light, God will be your shelter, God will be your home. Are you borne down with the bereavements of life? Is the house lonely now that the child is gone? Do not give up. Think of what the old sexton said when the minister asked him why he put so much care on the little graves in the cemetery—so much more care than on the larger graves—and the old sexton said, "Sir, you know that 'of such is the kingdom of heaven,' and I think the Saviour is pleased when he sees so much white clover growing around these little graves." But when the minister pressed the old sexton for a more satisfactory answer the old sexton said, "Sir, about these larger graves, I don't know who are the Lord's saints and who are not, but you know, sir, it is clean different with the bairns." Oh, if you have had that keen, tender, indescribable sorrow that comes from the loss of a child, do not give up. The old sexton was right. It is all well with the bairns. Or, if you have sinned, if you have sinned grievously—sinned until you have been cast out by the church, sinned until you have been cast out by society—do not give up. Perhaps there may be in this house one that could truthfully utter the lamentation of another:

Once I was pure as the snow, but I fell—
Fell like a snowflake, from heaven to hell—
Fell to be trampled as filth in the street—
Fell to be scoffed at, spit on and beat,
Praying, cursing, wishing to die,
Selling my soul to whoever would buy,
Dealing in shame for a morsel of bread,
Hating the living and fearing the dead.

Do not give up! One like unto the Son of God comes to you to-day, saying, "Go and sin no more," while he cries out to your assailants, "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone at her." Oh, there is no reason why any one in this house by reason of any trouble or sin should give up. Are you a foreigner and in a strange land? Nehemiah was an exile. Are you penniless? Nehemiah was poor. Are you homesick? Nehemiah was homesick. Are you broken hearted? Nehemiah was broken hearted. But just see him in the text, riding along the sacrileged grave of his father, and by the dragon well, and through the fish gate, and by the king's pool, in and out, in and out, the moonlight falling on the broken masonry, which throws a long shadow, at which the horse shies, and at the same time that moonlight kindling up the features of this man till you see not only the mark of sad reminiscence, but the courage and hope, the enthusiasm of a man who knows that Jerusalem will be rebuilded. I pick you up to-day out of your sins and out of your sorrow, and I put you against the warm heart of Christ. "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms."

A Lusty Young Town.

Land has been secured for a new cotton mill with $500,000 capital at Depew, N. Y. The town is growing rapidly as a manufacturing and railroad centre.

Electricity in Medicine.

The enormous strides made by the new force in commerce and industries of late years have been to a certain extent, paralleled by the application of electricity in medicine and surgery. The electric motor turns the drill of the dentist, bores out all the noses of mankind in the hands of the rhinologist, and may run the saw and the trephine of the surgeon. The electric light is made to illuminate all the cavities and interiors of the human body, so that "the pestilence that walketh in darkness" in the black recesses of our viscera is sought out and driven away by the electric searchlight. It is nothing now to put an endoscope into the stomach and scrutinize its walls from one end to the other, and in a dark room the very size of the stomach is determined by the translumination of the abdominal walls when the light is turned on inside of that viscus.

Electricity furnishes heat for the cautery, with which morbid surfaces may be healed, wounds stimulated and tumors extirpated.

The electrolytic needle removes the hair of the bearded woman, eradicates birth-marks, decomposes tumors, coagulates aneurisms, and, in its most romantic role, manufactures those most desired ornaments of the feminine physiognomy—lovely dimples.

The electro-magnet pulls out the beam from our neighbor's eye when the beam is in the shape of a piece of iron, and when the operation is intelligently directed by the ophthalmologist. It may hunt up and draw out wandering needles.

Electricity has considerable value as a means of diagnosis in many neurological conditions. Then, too, in the surgery of the brain and spinal cord, which has newly sprung into existence, electric stimulation of parts of the brain and of nerve roots is very valuable in localizing the exact region to be operated upon.

Altogether, electricity occupies an extensive place in the armamentarium of a physician, and it is considered of paramount importance by the medical students of the day.—Home Queen.

The Doll Industry.

Until within the last fifty years all dolls, except homemade ones, were brought over to this country from the Germain mountain districts, the Tyrol and Switzerland. But dolls are now largely manufactured in America, the industry having been long ago established on a permanent and lucrative basis. China dolls are moulded in almost the same way that plates are, and are made from the same quality of clay.

How One Falls Asleep.

When one falls asleep, the order of surrender to the spell is: sight, taste, smell, hearing, touch. The sense of touch is the lightest sleeper and most easily wakened, then hearing, then sight, while sluggard taste and smell awaken last.

"The insurgents," reported the scout, "have a dynamite gun." "Strange!" mused General Weyler. "Strange that I never thought of taking that gun." He immediately wrote a dispatch in which he captured the dynamite gun.—Puck.

UNHAPPY ADOLESCENCE.

After Suffering for More Than a Year Miss Davies Determines to Give Pink Pills a Trial, and is Elated at the Result. Read What She Says About Them.

From the Press, Utica, N. Y.

No stronger words of commendation for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, have been heard in this vicinity than those expressed to a *Press* reporter by Miss Alma M. Davies, of 44 Spring Street, Utica, N. Y., a few days ago. Miss Davies is a very young woman, but she has suffered the ravages of disease to an extent experienced but by few old people.

Four years ago this summer she was just entering the period of womanhood. Her physical condition at that time may best be expressed by her own words: "I was continually tired," she said, "always felt the need of rest, never cared to go out, and shunned the society of other people. I had little ambition, and was indifferent as to what occurred about me. I consulted several physicians and they told me that my blood was out of order; it was as thin as water they said. Their prescriptions did not appear to aid me, however, and I did not have much faith then in patent medicines. I continued in this way for nearly a year, growing more discouraged and disheartened all the time. Finally, having seen Dr. Williams' Pink Pills extensively advertised, and read the testimony of so many that they had benefited by their use, I resolved to test them.

"Whether I imagined it or not, I don't know, but I certainly felt better after having taken the first box. I persevered in my efforts to get well, taking the pills at frequent intervals. At the end of about a year, when I had consumed a dozen boxes, I felt like a new woman. My blood was healthy, my cheeks, which had been formerly very pale, took on some color, and my eyes, which had grown very dull, became bright. In every way I noticed an improvement in myself.

"Since then I have had some occasion to renew the doses, especially during hot weather, when I have severe headaches. At such times I take the pills for the space of a week or so, and my complaint disappears. I am not able to express the gratitude that I feel for the relief from intense suffering that this medicine has given me."

Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

Men are judged not by their intentions, but by the results of their actions.

A good word for a bad one is worth much and costs little.

Silence is the softest response for all the contradictions that arise from impertinence, vulgarity and envy.

More can be said in one minute than can be forgiven in a lifetime.

THREE HAPPY WOMEN.

Each Relieved of Periodic Pain and Backache. A Trio of Fervent Letters.

Before using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my health was gradually being undermined. I suffered untold agony from painful menstruation, backache, pain on top of my head and ovarian trouble. I concluded to try Mrs. Pinkham's Compound, and found that it was all any woman needs who suffers with painful monthly periods. It entirely cured me. MRS. GEORGIE WASS, 923 Bank St., Cincinnati, O.

For years I had suffered with painful menstruation every month. At the beginning of menstruation it was impossible for me to stand up for more than five minutes, I felt so miserable. One day a little book of Mrs. Pinkham's was thrown into my house, and I sat right down and read it. I then got some of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills. I can heartily say that to-day I feel like a new woman; my monthly suffering is a thing of the past. I shall always praise the Vegetable Compound for what it has done for me. MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON, 363 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me of painful menstruation and backache. The pain in my back was dreadful, and the agony I suffered during menstruation nearly drove me wild.

Now this is all over, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's medicine and advice.—MRS. CARRIE V. WILLIAMS, South Mills, N. C.

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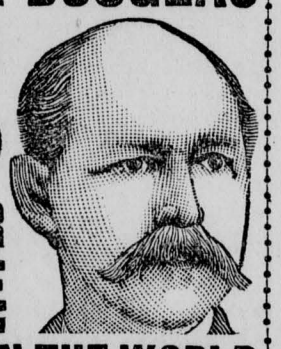

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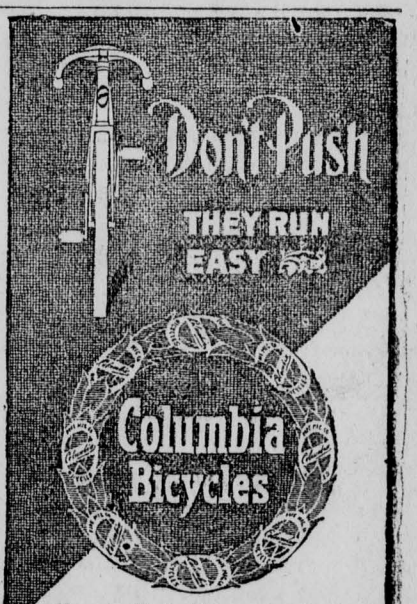

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Some Late New Things.

A new design in kettles for cooking purposes has its interior divided into several compartments to cook a number of vegetables or meats at the same time, the different sections being inclosed in one large compartment to hold water and prevent burning of the food while cooking.

A newly patented pad for saddles to prevent horses from having sore backs consists of a long rubber tube bent in four or more sections, bound together at the sides and ends, and provided with a valve for inflating, the device being attached to the under side of a saddle or harness pad.

In a recently patented chair for steamer use two frames are attached together and fitted with inflated air bags for use as a raft in case of the ship sinking, or the air bags can be removed from the chair and attached to the body for use as a life preserver, and can also be used as chair cushions.

In a new wagon or engine the wheels are surrounded by a jointed chain, the bottom of which is formed of metal plates and the upper side of India rubber or other elastic material, the chain running over small pulleys attached to the carriage, so it can be used as a track on which the engine runs.

A new life-boat is provided with an eliptical frame, pointed at the ends, and secured to the boat by cross-strips, the body portion of the frame being composed of cork and inflated rubber tubes, to steady the boat and increase its buoyancy, at the same time acting as a fender when coming in contact with a wreck or the shore.

Chain gearing is used to drive the wheels in a recently designed railway locomotive, a small-toothed wheel being connected direct to the piston rod and a chain running from this wheel to one of the drive wheels, which is geared to the next drive wheel by another chain, the device being patented by a Missouri man.

A new combination for grocers' use consists of a funnel with a plug operated by a thumb lever in the outlet for use in measuring liquids, the funnel being made in different sizes and also with a graduated scale on the inside so that when the desired quantity is obtained the plug can be drawn and the liquid flows out through the tube at the bottom.

The Tramp Ahead.

From the Shippensburg "News".

There are many anecdotes and incidents related of the ubiquitious tramp, and of their repugnance to any semblance of work or efforts to gain an honest livelihood. They are either begging for a "bite to eat" or some old clothes, and it is seldom their appeals are in vain.

One day last week one of these nomads visited the Shippensburg Normal School, and so urgent were his appeals for an "old overcoat" that Dr. Eckels, the principal, in the kindness of his heart, gave him one, which was received with profuse thanks. The same individual then called at the Shippensburg Manufacturing Co's., clothing factory, and begged a pair of pants. These too were gratefully received.

Resuming his wanderings, Mr. Tramp took the railroad for his highway, and soon encountered the section gang at work. After some conversation he sold the new pants to one of them for forty cents. Then he offered to sell the overcoat received from Dr. Eckels for three dollars. One of the men offered him his old one and one dollar for it, which he accepted.

After these transactions had been completed, he asked them how much they received a day and was informed one dollar. He said, "Well, here you men have to work all day and get only one dollar, and I have made one dollar and forty cents without working. I have not done any work for five years and do not intend to work any more. It don't pay to work when you can make more money without it.

The New Capitol.

Harrisburg Telegraph.

The people of Pennsylvania are to be congratulated on the fact that Governor Hastings' suggestion for a Capitol building has been adopted, and there will be no extravagant expenditure in the erection of the new building. The Governor said that the new building should cost the sum of $550,000 and that is what it will cost. There is no question that the building can be erected for that sum, and by the word building we do not mean all of the decorations, furnishings and furniture, but the "house" itself—the domicile, if that be the better word, or the building in the rough. The House Committee on Buildings and Grounds recognized this fact at its last meeting just previous to making its report. The Governor's friends agreed to compromise with those who wanted to spend $1,500,000 and fix the amount at $1,000,000. They felt that this would not be opposing the Governor as the latter had declared that the $550,000 he proposed would pay for the building only, and the Commissioners of Public Buildings and Grounds had sufficient authority under existing laws to furnish it without the necessity of an additional appropriatiation. As this definition of the law placed in the hands of the commission unlimited power in the expenditure of money to furnish the new Capitol after its completion it appealed to many members of the committee that it would be a good move to increase the Governor's estimate to $1,000,000 and make this the limit for building and furnishing the new Capitol. This was satisfactory to those who insisted on a Capitol for $1,500,000, and the report was submitted after being agreed upon. The Legislature should at once pass the bill necessary to put into operation the ideas of Governor Hastings, and the building should be placed in the hands of practical men who will be in Harrisburg all the time during its construction. The *Telegraph* has taken the ground all along that the proper persons to superintend this construction are the gentlemen who compose the Commission of Public Buildings and Grounds, with the addition, probably, of two others. The creation of this building committee would be an assurance that the suggestions of the Governor will be carried out fully and to the satisfaction of the people.

Some Water Uses Well to Remember.

The Phrenological *Journal* gives the following useful hints on the applications of water in severe attacks of illness. The adult members of a family should keep them in mind for an emergency.

A strip of flannel or a soft napkin, folded lengthwise and dipped in hot water and wrung out, and then applied around the neck of a child that has the croup, will usually bring relief in a few minutes.

A proper towel folded several times, and dipped in hot water, quickly wrung and applied over the site of toothache or neuralgia, will generally afford prompt relief.

This treatment for colic has been found to work like magic.

Nothing so promptly cuts short a congestion of the lungs, sore throat, or rheumatism as hot water, when applied early in the case and thoroughly.

Hot water taken freely half an hour before bedtime is an excellent cathartic in the case of constipation, while it has a soothing effect upon the stomach and bowels.

This treatment, continued a few months, with the addition of a cup of hot water slowly sipped half an hour before each meal, with proper attention to diet, will cure most cases of dyspepsia.

Ordinary headaches almost always yield to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and back of the neck.

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